

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



ANDREW BEST ET LELLOIS SC A PARIS.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE SUFFOLK FIRES.

GHATEVER may be hereafter discovered to be the cause of the evil, it is certain that the crime of incendiarism still prevails among the peasantry of the agricultural district of England that lies almost the nearest to the largest and wealthiest city of the world. When it first exhibited itself, it was thought to be the outbreak of political feeling; but that opinion has long been abandoned as untenable; the excitement of the two years preceding the Reform struggle has long since passed away; the farm labourers are now far more anxious to obtain Bread than the Franchise, and more desirous of escaping the inside of the Union-house than gaining the privilege of entering the Polling-booth. But still the dreadful symptom continues; of that there has been no abatement; and while it does continue there can be no doubt of the existence of a fearful mass of discontent and suffering, goading on to crime. The worst of the evil is, that what are the faults of a system are revenged as if they were the acts of individuals: laws oppress or produce oppression, and the result is only seen in the blazing stacks and barns of individuals, most of whom had but little share in making the laws, and are compelled by position to be the instruments for carrying them out. It is a hard case, certainly, when the law thrusts on a man an office that exposes him to the hatred of those he dwells among, and who wreak their hatred by that revenge which has been called a sort of "wild justice," and is certainly as blind and undiscriminating as the more legitimate Justice of mankind is represented to be. We perceive by the reports from the seat of agricultural discontent, that a large number of the fires have occurred on the property of farmers and gentlemen holding the office of Poor-law Guardians, and as to many of whom, it is stated distinctly that they are kind-hearted men and good masters, giving as much employment and as high wages as any persons in their neighbourhood. But they are the officers of a bad law, and that neutralises all estimable personal qualities.

We are beginning, thanks to the exertions of the Press, to get a clearer idea of the causes of this unhealthy and deplorable state of things, and in acknowledging its efforts, we cannot take a fitter opportunity of giving a short estimate of the immense advantages we possess in an engine of inquiry that combines close investigation of causes with the power of spreading far and wide the results it arrives at. It is only by the union of the two powers that opinion can be created.

But when we consider the number of abuses exposed, and of evils detected by the influence of the press, one gloomy reflection at least comes over us—how many more abuses—how many more evils—grew, flourished, and oppressed mankind, when that power did not exist—and long after it existed, indeed—but when it was monopolised by learning, and not yet applied to the affairs of daily life?

The time when it was so applied can be scarcely fixed; the power developed itself gradually; its capabilities were not at first perceived, nor could the eyes of men recognise the forest that was hidden in the cup of the acorn. But as soon as men do feel its vast powers, and put them in operation, the disappearance of the mists of night before the beams of the morning sun is scarcely less rapid and not more complete than the vanishing of the tyrannies and oppressions of the earth before the increase of information and discussion. A slight glance at the past and the present will be enough to satisfy the reader of the justice of the assertion.

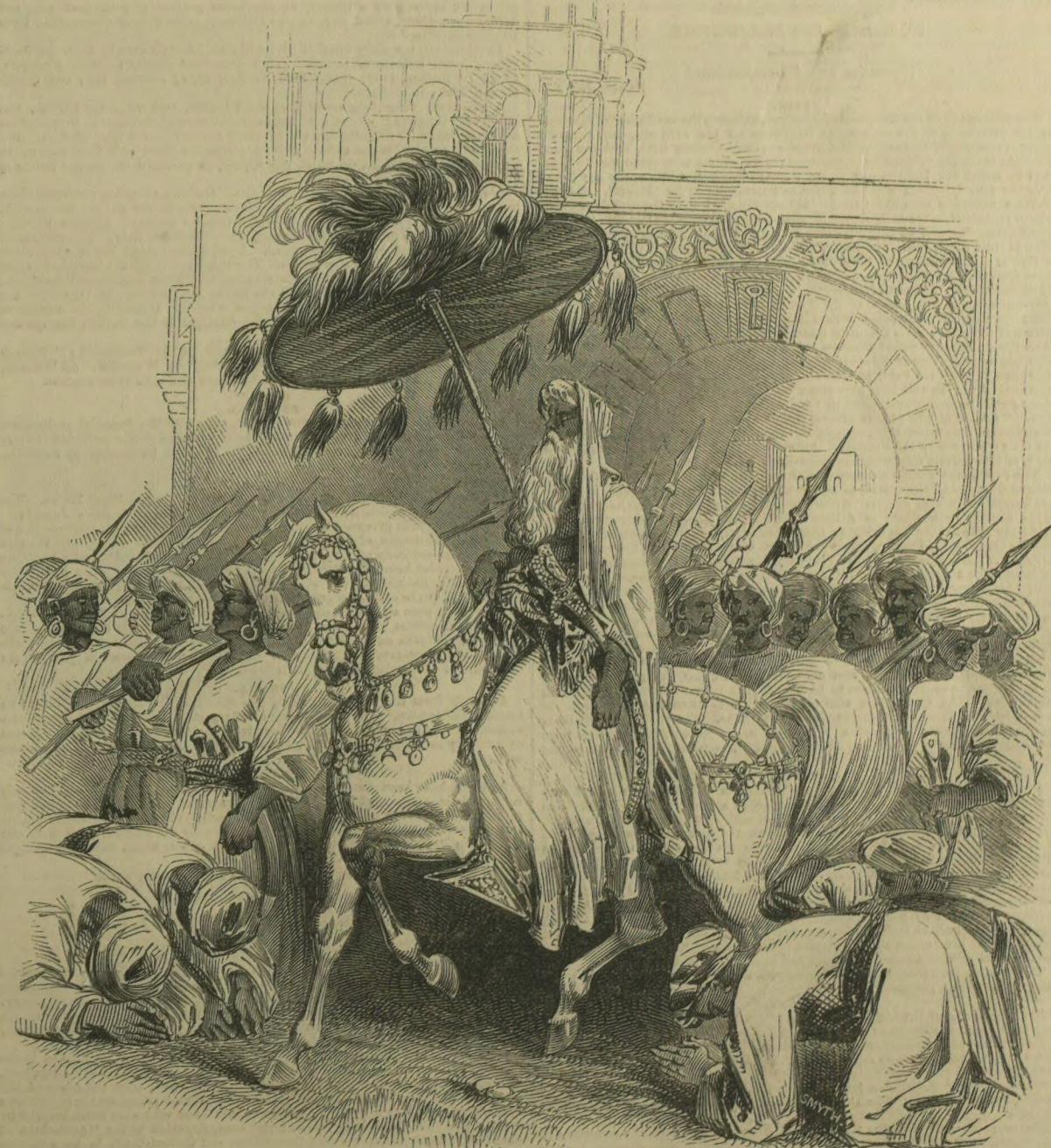
The modern press disseminates facts, which are events, and promulgates opinions, generally conclusions, of which those events are the premises, or comments on the public conduct of the public men by whom those events were influenced. Where every reader is more or less of a critic, and has access to more sources of information than one, the facts must be correctly stated and the conclusions drawn rationally, or at least with a show of reason; errors and mistakes are unavoidable, and there is occasionally some allowance to be made for the colouring given by party feeling, but wilful perversions of fact are, we believe, in the respectable portion of the press, both daily and weekly, of rare occurrence.

Under a despotic government such an engine could not exist; the system of Russia, for instance, is one of utter secrecy; it is not allowed even to circulate the intelligence of ordinary events. The most dreadful calamities may occur, attended with great loss of life, but they would scarcely be heard of beyond the immediate spot where they occurred. The Marquis de Custine states that at one of the grand *fêtes* of the Emperor, a large number of peasants were drowned in crossing a lake, almost in sight of the revellers, but it was forbidden to converse about it! What a strange

proceeding would a coroner's inquest appear to those brought up under such a system!

The Imperial power being there considered all-sufficient for the remedy of evils and disasters, it is deemed superfluous for the people to know anything of the affairs of the community. Here we see the exact reverse of this state of things; the "ordinary channels of information," as they are called in Parliamentary language, are often so much better instructed than the Government, that the Executive is compelled to adopt a line of action by the force of that public opinion which has been created by the Journalist. When the riots of "Rebecca" first startled the country, they seemed inexplicable to that great mass of Englishmen who know about as much of the state of South Wales as they do of Tartary. The revelations of the *Times* in some degree explained the matter, and proved that the Welch farmers had really something to complain of. The result, after months of riot and tumult, was a Commission of Inquiry, and we have just had brought into the House of Commons, a bill to consolidate the different Turnpike Trusts of South Wales, and place them under a control that will prevent both the abuses of the local boards and the discontent they occasioned. We have another instance of the salutary power of the press in the exertions of the same paper with respect to the state of the peasantry of Suffolk and the eastern part of England. There was a general idea as to the cause of these fires, that they were the reckless acts of ignorance

driven wild by want. But we have now a clearer notion of the matter, and it has at least been proved that in one point the new Poor-law has been strained beyond its intention, and used illegally and oppressively. Those labourers who refused to accept work at any price an employer chose to offer—in many cases too little to support life—were refused relief at the poorhouse because they could not produce a ticket signed by these employers, on the production of which the relief depended. Sir J. Graham has in his place in Parliament declared this practice illegal, and we have no doubt steps will be taken to suppress it. Here is one good result, the forerunner we hope of others, which will testify as this has done to the good effect of "inquiry." More attention than usual has been this week turned to these statements, by a very extraordinary explosion of feeling from a peer—Lord Wodehouse—in the Lords, on Monday evening. He declared that all the statements were calumnies, and sneered somewhat at "gentlemen of the press—as they call themselves." Yet the correspondent of the *Times* did no more than make known the mournful fact that a kind disposition and all the qualities of a good master give no exemption from the ravages of the midnight fire-raiser; the inquiry, as far as the *Times* was concerned, had closed, but in consequence of Lord Wodehouse's rather intemperate attack the public is to have, it seems, a special report on that district with which his lordship is more particularly connected.



THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO GIVING AUDIENCE.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

Here, reader, you have a portraiture—the *vera effigie*—of the potentate who has just become embroiled with his French neighbours, but who, according to the latest letters from Gibraltar, is

ready to grant the satisfaction demanded by France, and to punish as traitors those chiefs who, without his permission, have improperly attacked the French on the frontiers. However this may be, it will be interesting to glance at the personal character of the Emperor, or

Sultan, as he is styled by travellers, upon whose conduct in this affair probably rests, in some degree, the peace of Europe.

Muley Abderrahman, then, the Emperor, is between fifty and sixty years of age, robust, and of active habit, but of brutal and cruel character, whilst he possesses a more despotic power than any other even of Mahometan potentates. He is not even held in check by a mufti, an ulema, or even a council or divan. He is supposed to possess a divine character, and to be superior to all law.

Yet, this monarch must pay respect to long-established usages and institutions; must not invade the domestic privacy of any of his subjects; and must even give public audience four times a week to administer justice to all who may appeal to him from the cadi, or local governor. On these occasions he appears on horseback, in the superb state shown in our engraving, in an open interior court of the palace. He is mounted on a snow-white steed, which, with arched crest and measured steps, is moving majestically under his Sheereian burden. The colour of the horse is supposed to indicate his Sublime Highness's humour; for white is the symbol of peace and goodwill; black, that of hatred and war; chestnut, that of displeasure, &c. The bridle and head-trappings are superb, being of green silk richly embroidered in gold, wherein is portrayed the sacred emblem of Solomon's seal; and in the hollow of the neck is a small pouch of scarlet leather, wherein is held a portion of the earth of the holy Dreer's tomb; and by its side, in strange conjunction, the polished tooth of some enormous boar, an infallible remedy against the evil eye. The saddle, which reposes on a housing of orange damask, is quilted in green, having a poitrel and girths of the stoutest silk, interwoven with gold thread. The ample stirrups are of massive gold, beautifully chased.

The Sultan's simple dress forms a striking contrast with the richness of his horse-furniture. He wears a caftan of white kerseymerie, with the Moorish girdle of white leather, embroidered with pale blue silk, fastened by a plain silver buckle. A muslin turban with the silk tuft of royalty, crowns his Imperial head; and over this hangs gracefully, in full broad folds, a transparent haik of the finest fabric of Fas. His legs are equipped in boots of white morocco leather, curiously worked in devices with silk thread. Above his head is borne a very large umbrella, which is in Morocco to this day the ensign of royalty, and still continues to be in various nations of the East. The suitors prostrate themselves on the ground, and the entire scene of barbaric state is accurately shown in our illustration.

The Sultan's favourite mode of gaining the objects of his ambition is by poison. It appears that he poisoned Solymar Abderrahman, his predecessor and cousin; and a letter from Tangier, published in the *Algérie*, states, that since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne of Morocco, he has before his eyes the crime by which he ascended it. The fear of poison incessantly presents itself to his imagination. No one can approach him except his son; he alone is permitted to serve him, and he must first taste each dish. Sidi Mohammed, the Sultan's eldest son, was for some time the guardian of his father, but it is now his youngest son, Monly Ali, who fills that office. These two sons are born of the same mother, an Englishwoman, called in the language of the country Rahmouna. Sidi Mohammed, the presumptive heir to the throne, is a man of about 36 years of age. His blue eyes and fair hair betray his semi-Britannic origin. He replaces his father on all important occasions. It is said that he commanded the Moroquin troops at the battle of Lalla Mangania on the 30th of May. He had for a long time maintained a direct communication with Abd-el-Kader, whom he encouraged in his resistance to the French. The Moroquins assert that but for him the ex-Emir would have made his submission several years since. Every time that a letter arrived in Abd-el-Kader's camp from the Prince of Morocco it gave rise to great rejoicings.

We may here mention two interesting works in connexion with the present position of France and Morocco, which have just been issued. These are reprint of Mr. Hay's very interesting account of Western Barbary, in Murray's "Colonial and Home Library"; and a Map of the North Coast of Africa, including Morocco and Algiers, with the Coast of France and Spain. In the latter, the publisher, Mr. Wild, her Majesty's Geographer, has shown his customary accuracy and well-timed activity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, July 9.

SPAIN. The ultimatum of the Emperor of Morocco, refusing the mediation of England in his dispute with Spain, reached Barcelona on the 27th ult., and caused a great sensation; a Council of Ministers was immediately held, and the most vigorous measures decided on. Amongst others, orders were given for the Solano to follow the Isabella war steamer to the coast of Africa. On the 7th of July the four Ministers who had come to Barcelona left for Madrid. General Narvaez remained with the Queen. It was reported that General Mazarredo was to replace Narvaez as Minister of War, and that General Oraa was to be the new Captain-General of Madrid. The tone of the Madrid press on the Morocco affair is truly ridiculous. The *Castellano* says it is astonished that "this Captain of Pirates should venture to be insolent towards the nation which for so many years dictated laws to the whole world, and which, whatever may be its present state, has sixteen millions of inhabitants, and, in the late war, humiliated the hitherto unconquered eagles of the first captain of the age." The *Echo de Comercio* is more reasonable; it asks how the money is to be found for the expenses of the war? This pertinent question the Ministers will find it difficult to answer, for a country whose finances are in such a state that to avoid the immediate payment of some of its most pressing debts the Government agrees to give 350 reals recovered by the treasury. An account shall be made up to the 30th of June, of all interests due, which interest shall be added to the capital. Article 2. The draft drawn upon the receivers of revenues beyond sea, the floating centralised debt, and bills special in virtue of the law of 29th of March, 1842, are not comprised in this decree. Article 3. In case any of the parties interested in the contracts mentioned in Article 1 shall refuse to accept this conversion, they shall wait till the Government shall have laid the matter before the Cortes, and the Cortes shall have regulated the means of repaying them their advances. Article 4. The sinking fund shall immediately prepare certificates transferable to bearers for 3 per cent. stock to be applied for this conversion. This stock shall bear interest from the 1st of July next, whatever may be the date at which they shall be delivered to the parties interested." Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 merely regulate the mode of conversion. Article 11 says, "At the next session the Government shall submit the provisions of the present decree to the Cortes."

The interior of the country is, to outward appearances, tranquil, but I am most confidently informed that vast conspiracies are afoot, and that at the head of an Espartero insurrection are to be found such men as Colonel Primo and Mendizabal. The Carlists are also actively at work—their agents overrun the mountains of Catalonia, and the whole of La Mancha. The health of Isabella is far from being satisfactory, and although not in immediate danger, great fears are entertained that at no very distant period she must retire from public life.

ITALY. A letter from Smyrna of the 9th says, "that the Italian refugees had succeeded in engaging in their revolutionary plans a certain number of Austrian seamen, and even the son of Admiral Bandeira and a son of Admiral Palucci, and some officers. Their design was to seize on the Austrian cruisers and some of Lloyd's steamers, and with them to put into the ports of the Adriatic and of the Mediterranean, to excite the populations to revolt. The measures of the police caused the project to miscarry. A certain Micarelli, who had been compromised in the events of 1831 had been sent to Smyrna to watch the refugees. He got intimate with them, entered into the plot, and even organised it, and then betrayed the fools who trusted him." A letter from Venice, of the 24th June, reports, "that several Italian refugees, amongst whom was the son of Admiral Bandeira, had been taken by an Austrian vessel, and carried into Trieste. It was given as certain that Admiral Bandeira had been placed on half-pay."

The town of Palestro has been visited with three shocks of earthquake; for none perished.

GERMANY.

In consequence of the improved service of the steam-packets, letters are now only thirty-six hours on their way from London to Cologne.

Notwithstanding the elevated dues paid for Russian passports, there have never come into Germany so many Russians, particularly of the higher classes, as this year.

The Duchess of Angoulême left Goritz on the 27th ultimo for the Chateau of Fröhedorf, near Vienna. The Duke de Bordeaux was expected at the Chateau on the 4th instant.

The crops of more than 100 farmers have been destroyed in the commune of Landighem, Eastern Flanders, by a violent hail-storm. The damage is very considerable—nearly £10,000.

MOROCCO AND ALGERIA.

Great hopes are entertained by General Bugeaud that the dispute with Morocco will be amicably settled, founded on the following correspondence. "From Marshal Bugeaud to El Guennaoui, June 17, 1844.—In all your preceding letters you accuse us of having violated your territory, of having infringed the law of good fellowship which reigns between us, which means that you attribute to us all that has been done, and that we have nothing to reproach you with. I am not habituated to these diplomatic artifices, I go straightfor-

ward and candidly to the point. We wish for nothing that belongs to you, but we desire that you should no longer receive Abd-el-Kader and afford him succour; reviving him when he is almost exhausted, and then sending him forth again against us. This is the war which you have carried on against us for the last two years. We desire that you will cause to retire to the western inner parts of the empire, La Deyra, the chief who have served Abd-el-Kader; that you cause to be dispersed the regular troops, the Goum and Askér; that you admit no more the tribes who migrate from our territory, and that you immediately send away those who have taken refuge with you. We bind ourselves under the same obligations towards you, if any such occasion should arise. On these conditions we will be your friends, we will favour your commerce and the government of Moley Abd-el-Rahman as much as it shall be in our power. If you wish to act contrary to this, we shall be your enemies. Answer me immediately, and without evasion, for that I do not understand." "From El Guennaoui to Marshal Bugeaud, Jan. 18.—I have received your letter and have understood its contents. Know that I cannot approve of misunderstanding between us even though the provocation should be on your side. But we cannot go back upon what has passed, for to God belongs the directions of all things. You say that you are disposed to friendship and peace. So are we, and besides I have not received permission to go to war. We must not, therefore, on either side, regard as an inexcusable grievance such or such a fact contrary to peace, so long as friendship shall exist between us, and maintain our old conditions which were established by our ancestors, and have been respected by their descendants. God does what he chooses and desires. I will not in any way depart from these conditions; on the contrary, by their execution will be confirmed friendship, peace, and the happiness of our people."

The dispatches of Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 24th and 27th do not announce any new fact of much importance. In the letter dated Djennia-el-Ghazoune, he states that Abd-el-Kader had returned to a distance of seven or eight leagues from Ouchda, after having performed a razzia upon the tribe of the Hamames Cheragas, on the pretext of their having refused to follow him.

The Pluton steamer arrived on the 23rd ult., before Tangiers, with despatches for the Consul of France, and the same day left for Oran to join the Prince de Joinville. At the moment of her departure from Tangier, the Consul-General of England at that place was preparing to set out for Larache Mogador, and Morocco. It was generally supposed that the journey of the Consul related to the affairs between Spain and Morocco, and that at the same time he proposed to recommend to Muley Abderrahman, to employ all his authority to put an end to the armed incursions of his subjects on the other side of the French frontier.

FRANCE.

The Dotation question is at an end; it will not be presented to the Chambers, but unfortunately the Opposition and Legitimists have made it the pretext for many unpleasant disclosures.

The *Moniteur* has just published the general results of the commerce of France, during the year 1843. If they be compared with those of preceding years, it will be found that commerce was more active in 1843 than in 1842, but not so much as in 1841. The general commerce, which had amounted to 2082 millions in 1842, and 2186 in 1841, was 2178 in 1843. The imports in 1843 have exceeded what they were during the two preceding years, but the exports were only 992 millions, in place of 1065, which they reached in 1841. The exportations of wines and brandies have gradually fallen off. The export of silk tissues, which had risen to 161 millions in 1841, amounted to only 128 millions in 1843. The exports of cotton have come down from 104 millions to 82. It is only the exports of woollen tissues which have presented an increase, as from 64 millions in 1841, to 79 millions in 1843.

Admiral Turpin, the Maritime Prefet of Toulon, has been appointed to succeed M. Leray in the command of the naval station of the Levant.

M. Charles Lafitte has been again returned as Deputy for Louvier; he had 331 votes, his opponent only six.

We continue to receive distressing accounts from various parts of France, particularly the south, of the damage done by the recent storms. In many places the crops are laid by the heavy rains to such an extent, that little hope is entertained of saving them. The electric fluid fell on Saturday at Batignolles (suburb of Paris), and killed three persons and a horse.

The following are the number of passengers and the amount of receipts of the Paris railways during the month of June:—

	Passengers.	Receipts.
Saint Germain.....	132,508 ..	133,599,
Versailles, Right Bank.....	165,928 ..	196,903,
Left Bank.....	103,410 ..	117,551,
Orleans and Corbeil.....	148,258 ..	145,289,
Rouen.....	70,245 ..	67,921,

The Havre Regatta, under the patronage of the Prince de Joinville, will take place on the 28th and 29th of the present month. There are to be six races each day, the prizes for which amount to 7200 francs in money, and 500 francs in plate. Boats of every country will be permitted to contend.

A few days since, as some workmen employed on the canal of Marseilles were extracting stone from a quarry, an enormous portion of rock gave way, and falling upon them, killed five, and so seriously injured four others, that their lives are despaired of.

In April last, the daily number of legitimist journals sent through the Post-office did not amount to 10,000. They were thus divided:—*Echo Français*, 2230; *La France*, 1110; *Gazette de France*, 2793; *Nation*, 485; and *Quotidienne*, 2705; in all 9325.

A sturgeon, measuring seven feet eight inches, and weighing 275 lbs., was lately caught in the river Loire, at Bellevue, opposite St. Sebastian. Preparations are being made for illuminating the Champs Elysées for the fêtes of July. Pyramids are to be raised at certain distances from the Place de la Concorde up to the Barrière de l'Étoile, on which will appear, in coloured lamps, the names of all the departments of France.

We have little fresh in the musical circles. Carlotta Grisi has recovered from her serious indisposition, and will re-appear towards the end of the month. Eugène Garcia has been engaged for the Opera Comique. Pauline Viardot-Garcia is expected in Paris, from Vienna, about the 8th of July. The celebrated Louis Spohr arrived in Paris last week. Anna Thillon made her re-appearance at the Opera Comique in *Cagliostro*. The benefit of Taglioni produced 21,000 francs. Madile, Sabine Heinetter is singing with great success at Wiesbaden. Dreyshock has quitted the banks of the Rhine for Prague. M. G. Poyer has been named Director of the Conservatory of Vienna. Donizetti, the brother of the celebrated Maestro and leader of the music to the Sultan, has quitted Constantinople for Vienna.

Two new German operas have been brought out at Brunswick; "Pino di Porto," by George Müller, and the "Substitute," by Wernthal. At Weimar, the "Emancipation of Women," by Chelard, has met with great success.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, to the 2nd instant, state that the financial embarrassments of the Government have increased so much as to render probable the formation of a new Ministry, which it was thought would be headed by Palmella. There is no other political news.

WEST INDIES.

The royal mail steam-packet Thames has arrived from the West Indies. The new dates are—Jamaica, June 6; Bar adoo, June 8; St. Thomas's, June 14.

Much excitement prevailed among the English at Mexico, in consequence of an English gentleman, of the name of Lloyd, having been shot through the arm by one of the sentinels on duty at the Palace, for no other cause than his walking on the pavement before the Palace—a walk not prohibited to the Mexicans. Our Minister, Mr. Bankhead, had with great promptitude interfered, and the soldier, as well as the officer on guard, had been placed in arrest.

There have been some disturbances of a serious character at Dominica, originating in opposition, on the part of the black population, to the census which was ordered to be taken on the 3rd of June, and which they imagined to be a preliminary step to re-establishing slavery. About 100 persons were in gaol, on the departure of the packet, waiting their trial.

BRAZIL.

Accounts from Rio to May 12 bring the speech of the Emperor of Brazil on opening the session. The topics relate chiefly to local matters. The speech also announces that the rebellion in Rio Grande is not entirely suppressed, but that an amnesty had been granted to all concerned in the Paulo and Minas Geraes outbreaks.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts have been received from New York to the 17th ultimo. The only subject of interest relates to the Philadelphia riots. The Grand Jury had presented their report relating to them. Their origin they attribute to the imperfection in which the laws had been executed by the authorities of both city and county. They returned 161 true bills out of 200 which had been brought before them.

The money market is described to be in an unsatisfactory state.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Bishop of Exeter, in allusion to the Charitable Bequests Bill, stated some objections to the eleventh clause, on the ground that it would recognize the jurisdiction of the Pope, and would thus be contrary to the oath of supremacy.—Lord Wharncliffe seemed to admit that this would be the effect of the clause, and therefore postponed the second reading till Tuesday next, the 16th, in order that he might have the opportunity of considering the clause.

Lord Wodehouse complained of some statements which he alleged to be calumnious, which insinuated that several yeomen of Norfolk and Suffolk had, by their severity in the administration of the Poor-law, been the cause of the late incendiary fires in those counties. Lord Wodehouse eulogised the individuals in question, and said it was impossible to name men who were more beloved by every class. The noble lord, in an excited tone, appealed to the "gentlemen of the press," as he said they called themselves, and invited them to go with him to the poorhouse. He added that he should like to put questions to every individual pauper, and to hear the answer which would be given. Then there would be an exposure of these infamous scandals by those base and infamous calumniators—for they deserved no other name—for there never had been anything more base and calumnious than the last accounts which had been brought forward in this way. If they would do him the favour to meet him, he would put these questions, and they would see that the Poor-law was well administered, and that the labourers would tell them that they are better off under the present than they were under the old law.

It was ordered that a message be sent to the Commons, requesting that Lord

John Russell and Sir James Graham should be allowed to attend the Lords' Committee on the Post-office, and leave was given to Lord Melbourne to attend the Commons' Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. SHEIL and Sir C. NAPIER successively put some questions to Sir Robert Peel upon the subject of the occupation of Algiers by the French, and the recent dispute between the latter government and the Emperor of Morocco.—In answer to Mr. Sheil, the right hon. baronet made an explanation, which indeed has been given before, that the Earl of Aberdeen had never said he had no "objection" to make to the occupation of Algiers by the French, but that the expression was, that he had no "observation" to make. Sir R. Peel also said, that the British Consul at Algiers did not remain there under *exequatur* from the French Government, but that he had precisely the same authority as when Mr. Sheil was Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In reference to the dispute between France and Morocco, Sir R. Peel denied that the Emperor of Morocco had refused all mediation. He said he should not disclose whether the Government intended to increase the naval force in the Mediterranean; but he added, that there never was a period when England could make a greater naval demonstration in a very short time, should it be considered necessary. Whenever the Government thought it desirable to increase our naval force, it would make a proposition with that object to the House of Commons.

The rest of the night was occupied with a discussion upon the Government Railway Bill. An ineffectual attempt was made to postpone the order of the day for the second reading, after which, Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving it, argued upon the necessity of giving the Government the power of interfering with railways, an interference which was advocated by the committee. Mr. Gladstone explained that the bill did not, as some supposed, give the Government the power of purchasing the future railways, but merely enabled directors of them to make bargains with the Government. At present, the public paid to the railways between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling, and in a few years the amount would probably be £15,000,000, and when there was such an amount involved, it was surely desirable that the Government should have the means of interposing.—Mr. Entwistle moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—In the course of a discussion which ensued, Colonel SIBTHORP, who supported the bill, repeated some of his accustomed diatribes against railways, which he said he hated as much as he did pickpockets and commissioners. Colonel Sibthorpe also explained that he did not mean last Friday night to convey the idea that he had withdrawn his confidence from the Government generally, but only from Sir James Graham, in regard to the Poor-law Bill. Colonel Sibthorpe admitted, that although he advocated this bill, he was not partial to the general measures of the President of the Board of Trade, which he called the Board of Free Trade. Ultimately, the debate upon the bill was adjourned till Thursday. The house sat till half-past one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord SANDON appeared at the bar with a message from the Commons, praying their lordships to allow the Earl of Fortescue to attend and give evidence before the Postage Committee of the House of Commons.—Leave given.

A number of petitions were then presented for and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Earl POWIS intimated, that as the Duke of Wellington had stated that her Majesty's consent to his bill for preventing the consolidation of the See of St. Asaph and Bangor had not been obtained, and as the report of the committee was adverse to his, he should withdraw the bill.—The Bishop of SALISBURY recommended her Majesty's Government to reconsider this question. He very much regretted that the noble earl had been compelled to withdraw this bill, for he felt that if it had been passed it would have been found to be a very beneficial measure. He trusted, however, that the Government would in the next session of Parliament introduce bill themselves upon this subject.

Lord MONTEAGLE then brought forward his motion with respect to the management of pauper lunatics in Ireland. After some discussion he withdrew it, on the assurance of Lord Wharncliffe, that the Government would take the matter into consideration. Their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, stating that he had been informed that certain accusations were likely to be brought against him before a Secret Committee of that House then sitting upon the subject of opening letters. He felt it due to himself to state that he was prepared to repel any charge which might be brought against him, and he hoped that if such charges should be brought against him, that he would be allowed to be examined before the Committee.

The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, and the Colonial Postage Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

The adjourned debate on the Railways Bill was next proceeded with. Mr. BRIGHT insisted that the object of Mr. Gladstone's long speech was to disguise instead of to explain the intention of the bill. The principle sanctioning the purchase of railways was a most erroneous one, and although Mr. Gladstone had stated that this power was not given to the Government, he (Mr. B.) was certain that the bill was intended to confer it. Mr. Bright then remarked upon the admirable management of railways, which establishments he said were conducted on a better system than any Government establishment. Another objection involved a point of great political consequence. He meant the influence which Government would have if it monopolised railways. Some railway companies paid immense sums to their servants, and if all this influence fell into the hands of the Executive Government, would it not affect the freedom of the constituents of those places through which the railroads passed? In illustration of his argument, Mr. Bright mentioned the case of a railway guard at Kendal who had been taken from his duty that he might vote for the Government candidate. He should certainly support the amendment.—Lord SEYMOUR defended the provisions of the bill, and combated some of the objections of Mr. Bright.—Mr. BERNAL and Mr. COLEHOUN opposed the bill.—Mr. CHARLES BULLER and Mr. GIBSON also spoke strongly against the measure.—Sir R. PEEL then addressed the house, and from the tone of his speech it appeared that the Government was willing to make considerable modifications in the bill; the second reading, though put to a division, was carried by 196 to 98. It is to be commented on Saturday.

The Report on the Law Courts (Ireland) Compensation Bill, was received.

The Turnpike Trusts (South Wales) Bill was read a second time.

The report on the Horse Racing Penalties Bill was received, after a smart personal discussion, and the house adjourned at half-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, complaining of the opening of his letters at the Post-office, and gave notice that on Monday he should move that the petition be referred to the committee.

The Marquis of CLANICARDE alluded to reports that a large army had been collected on the western territory of India, under Sir Charles Napier, and wished to know if it was intended to commence hostilities. He also asked if there existed an intention to obtain an extension of territory on the banks of the Indus.—The Earl of RIFTON said there were exaggerations in the reports about an enormous army. There was not an army to the extent of 80,000 men on the Punjaub, nor was Sir C. Napier to command it. In the north-western provinces it was necessary to assemble a large force, for the purpose of meeting any emergency that might arise. The Government had no desire to obtain an extension of territory, but he could not answer for what we might be called upon to do for our own defence or protection. It was not possible during the Session to lay on the table any information respecting the state of India.

A long discussion ensued upon the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank Charter Bill. The bill ultimately went into committee, *pro forma*, and the house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock. It was remarked, as somewhat curious, that notwithstanding the importance of the bill, merely a dozen peers were present during the evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented on various subjects.

Sir G. CLERK gave notice that he should in Committee of Supply, this day week, move the education grant for Maynooth College.

Mr. M. GIBSON put a question to Sir R. Peel upon the subject of the alleged arrival of the new Brazilian tariff, but the right hon. bart. said that no information of the tariff having arrived, had reached the Foreign Office.

An answer to Mr. S. Worthy, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he was compelled to abandon the County Courts Bill for this session.

The house went into committee on the New Poor Law Bill. Clauses 21, 22, and 23 were agreed to. On clause 24 being proposed, Captain BERNAL moved an amendment to the effect that justices of the peace appointed under the Municipal Act shall be, *ex officio*, members of the board of guardians. The amendment was, however, negatived.

The whole night was consumed in discussing the clauses of the bill, but nothing of importance occurred. Several amendments were proposed, but the Government was successful in carrying the clauses. At midnight, the committee having got as far as the 34th clause, the Chairman reported progress.—The house resumed, and, after some discussion, it was arranged that the house should meet again to-day at twelve o'clock (Saturday), to proceed with the bill.—Mr. WALKER protested against this course, but Sir R. PEEL said, that if the hon. gent. wished to get away for grouse shooting on the 12th of August (a laugh), he (Sir R. Peel) saw no chance of it unless they proceeded with this bill at once.

The house adjourned at one o'clock till twelve o'clock to-day (Saturday).

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.—O'CONNELL AND THE REPEALERS.

The House of Lords met again on Saturday to hear the argument of Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff in error in the O'Connell cause. Very few lords were present. The arguments turned chiefly upon technical legal points.

Mr. F. Kelly addressed the House on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Ray, and Dr. Gray. He contended that the jury had found three offences where only one was charged, and also complained of the direction of the learned judge, which was the very reverse of that of Baron Rolfe in the case of Mr. Fergus O'Connor. Mr. Kelly proceeded to say it was clear that the traverses had been found guilty of a greater number of offences than the Grand Jury had directed them to be put upon their trial for. Here a man was convicted of two conspiracies as to which he had never been put upon his trial—as to which he had never pleaded—as to which the jury had no power to give an opinion. With respect to the findings, they could not return one and reject another. They must stand together or they must fall together. Each, taken respectively, was good as a count—all taken together, were good as counts—but on them the parties were brought in guilty of too much. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the further hearing of the case was postponed till Monday.

MONDAY.

On Monday Mr. Kelly resumed his argument. He submitted that every count in the indictment was bad, but particularly the sixth and eighth. These terms, he contended, were too general to constitute a legal offence: for, in order to constitute a legal offence of conspiracy, it must be expressly alleged that the conspiracy was for some unlawful object, and if for an unlawful object the object must be shown to be unlawful, and not merely called so, or described as such; or at least it must be shown that the intention was to obtain an object, whether lawful or unlawful, by means which must be shown to be unlawful. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the Attorney-General addressed their lordships on the part of the Crown. The learned gentleman cited various cases in refutation of the argument used by the counsel in support of the writ of error, and said that where there were different counts and a general verdict the judgment would not be erroneous, although some of the counts turned out to be defective. Supposing that the second count was defective for want of venue, the judgment would be the same, for the first count, being good, would support the judgment though the second count would not.—Lord Campbell: Suppose the second count had been for a perjury, and that it was defective either by omitting something material or for want of venue, would the same reasoning apply?—The Attorney-General: Yes, my lord; it is quite impossible to make any distinction.—The Attorney-General then maintained that the sentence was no question for a Court of Error, and argued for some time in support of the finding of the jury. The Attorney-General was much exhausted during his address to the house, and an adjournment till Tuesday took place in consequence of this circumstance.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday morning their lordships met again as a Court of Appeal, and the Attorney-General concluded his argument in support of the conviction. Mr. Smith (the Attorney-General for Ireland) then followed on the same side, but the arguments were so purely of a legal character, that a recapitulation of them could not be interesting to the general reader. Mr. Smith finished his speech in the evening after the House of Lords had adjourned.—Sir Thomas Wilde requested permission to address the Court in reply, without appearing in his legal costume. He always experienced considerable inconvenience from wearing his wig.—Lord Denman remarked, that this indulgence was generally conceded to Sir Thomas Wilde.—The Lord Chancellor: I wish the same indulgence could be extended to me. This is not to be taken as a precedent Sir Thomas; and what you curtail from your wig is not to be added to your argument. (Laughter).—Sir Thomas Wilde was followed by Mr. F. Kelly, and the proceedings were adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday Mr. F. Kelly continued his argument at considerable length. The Lord Chancellor then said he had prepared several questions, which he, in conjunction with his noble and learned friends, wished to submit to the consideration of the Queen's Judges. The Lord Chancellor here handed the questions to Lord Chief Justice Tindal. The following is an accurate copy of them:

"The attention of the judges is requested to the record and proceedings hereafter subjoined, with references to the following questions:—

"1. Are all, or any, and if any, which of the counts in the indictment bad in law, so that, if such count or counts stood alone in the indictment, no judgment against the defendants could properly be entered upon them?

"2. Is there any, and if any, what defect in the finding of the jury upon the trial of the said indictment, and in entering of such finding?

"3. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the indictment, by means of any defect in the indictment, or of the finding, or entering of the findings of the jury upon the said indictment?

"4. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of the matters stated in the pleas in abatement, or any of them, or in the judgment upon such pleas?

"5. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the continuing the trial in the vacation, or of the order of the Court for that purpose?

"6. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the judgment of the Court overruling and disallowing the challenge to the array, or any or either of them; or of the matters stated in such challenge?

"7. Is there sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of any defect in the entry of continuances from the said trial to the 15th day of April, regard being also had to the appearances of the defendants on the said last-named day?

"8. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse or vary the judgment on account of the sentences, or any, or either of them, passed on the respective defendants, regard being had particularly to the recognisances required, and to the period of imprisonment dependent on the entering into such recognisances?

"9. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments in the assignments of error *coram nobis*, or any or either of them, or of the matters stated in such assignments of error, or any or either of them?

"10. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdicts of acquittal?

"11. In an indictment consisting of counts A, B, C, where the verdict is guilty of all generally, and the counts A & B are good, and the count C is bad, the judgment being, that the defendants, for the offences aforesaid, be fined and imprisoned, which judgment would be sufficient, in point of law, if confined expressly to counts A and B, can such judgment be reversed on a writ of error? Will it make any difference whether the punishment be discretionary, as above suggested, or a punishment fixed by law?"

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said, on behalf of himself and the other Judges, he had to request that their lordships would allow them time to consider the questions which had been submitted to them.

The Lord Chancellor.—Certainly. You are entitled to all reasonable time. The Attorney-General for England said, on the part of the Crown he had the right of final reply, but he should not avail himself of it on the present occasion. He only mentioned the matter, that no precedent might be drawn from it.

The house then immediately adjourned. It having been erroneously stated in the morning papers, that the judgment would be given on Thursday morning, great numbers of persons went to the house, and much disappointment was experienced by them on learning that the decision was postponed for the present.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes of the Spitalfields branch of the Government School of Design, took place at Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street. The ceremony appeared to excite considerable interest. The Marquis of Normanby, on taking the chair, expatiated on the advantages which the school was calculated to confer, and expressed his gratification at the great increase in the number of pupils. The Rev. W. Stone read the annual report, which showed that since the last report of the committee the amount of attendance has increased to a degree which has rendered it necessary to provide more convenient accommodation for the students. The total number of pupils in attendance during the month of April, in the present year, was 228, which exceeds by 122 that reported in the same month of the preceding year. The report also showed that through the liberal exertions of Richard Durant, Esq., and a numerous body of silk-mERCHANTS and brokers, a fund has been created amounting already to £450, the interest of which is to be appropriated annually to the distribution of prizes to meritorious students.

When the prizes had been distributed by the Marquis of Normanby, several resolutions connected with the objects of the school were agreed to. Mr. Dillon, in proposing one of them, expressed an opinion in which we are disposed to concur, that the superiority of French workmen in regard to patterns, is not so much to be attributed to any superiority of talent on their part, as to the greater degree of encouragement afforded by the French Government to such institutions.

We have not space for the entire list of prizes, but have engraved three of them.



No. 1.—Charles Slocombe, for the best design for a 600 cord figured silk garment, £2 2s. 0d. This pupil, aged twelve, is the son of a Spitalfields weaver.



No. 2.—Joseph Bridges, for the second best design for a 600 cord figured silk garment, £1 1s. 0d. This pupil, aged twelve, is also the son of a silk-weaver, having been two years in the school, and had no knowledge of drawing when he first entered.

No. 3.—Henry Cole Soper, for the best design for a parabol border, £1 1s. 0d. This pupil, aged fourteen, is the son of Mr. H. Soper, silk manufacturer, Spital-square; he has been in the school two years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RIGHT OF BILL BROKERS TO RAISE MONEY UPON COLLATERAL SECURITIES.—A case has been tried in the Court of Exchequer, *Acraman v. Cooper and others*, which involved an important question to the commercial world. It was an action of trover, to recover £10,300, the alleged value of the scrip receipt for 300 shares in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The defendants, who are bankers, claimed a lien upon the scrip for advances made upon this and other securities, deposited with them by Colls, Thompson, and Co., the plaintiff's bill brokers. A verdict was returned for the defendants, thus marking the opinion of the jury, that the bankers had a right to recover their advances, but, at the same time, they gave an intimation that they considered it a dangerous practice for the mercantile world to raise money upon collateral securities, while the original securities were still running.

THE CLAIM OF SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE TO THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.—The House of Lords sat in a Committee for Privileges on Tuesday and gave their judgment on the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. Chief Justice Tindal read the opinion of the Judges, which was to the effect that no marriage of any branch of the royal family was valid unless the consent of the Crown was previously obtained, and as this was not the case with the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray, the judges were of opinion that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex should not be allowed. The House of Lords affirmed the opinion of the Judges, and rejected the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH ACCOUNTS.—At the Rolls Court on Monday argument was heard on an information at the instance of William Frederick Rock, on behalf of himself and other the inhabitants of the parish of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London, against Michael Gibbs and others, praying for an account of all money, stock, and personal estate, vested in Gibbs in trust for the parish, and of all sums received by him, and his application of the same. Alderman Gibbs admitted that he had received the amount, and a decree was made as prayed.

SUSPENSION OF A CERTIFICATE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, in the case of T. W. Palmer, the bankrupt's application for a certificate was opposed on the ground that he had carried on business as a broker without a certificate and without having taken the necessary oath. Also upon the ground that he had made purchases to a large amount when in a state of insolvency. The Court, thinking the allegation proved, suspended the certificate for twelve months.

POLICE.

REVIVAL OF MONOMANIA.—A gentlemanly-looking young man, the Hon. William Ross Touchet, has been examined at Bow-street on a charge of shooting Thomas Smith, a gunsmith, at 288, High Holborn, with intent to murder him.

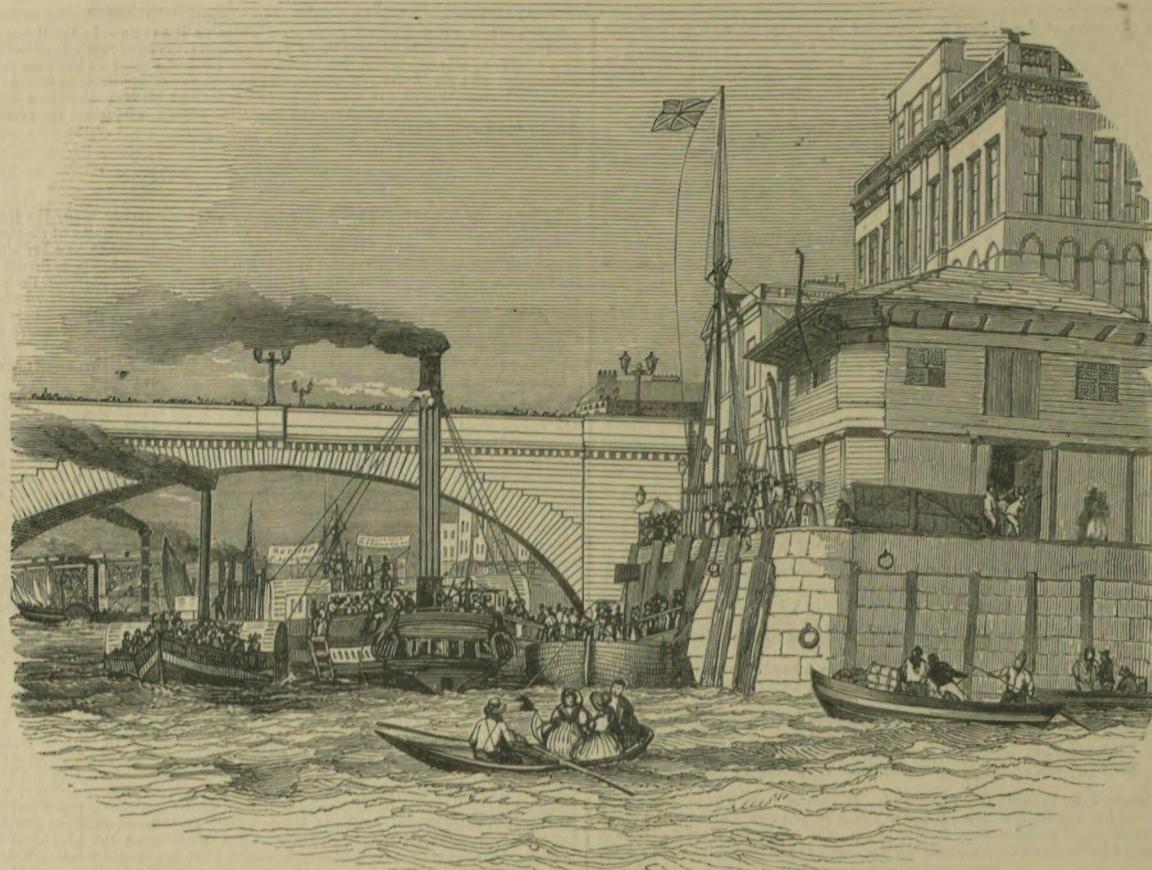
Alfred Smith stated that he resided at 288, High Holborn, and was assistant to his father, a gunsmith. About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday last, the prisoner came into the shooting gallery at the back of the shop, and inquired whether he could have a few shots with a pistol at the target? Witness's father replied that he could, and immediately proceeded to load a brace of pistols. He gave them to the prisoner, who, after the second shot, observed, that the triggers pulled very hard. Witness's father said he could set the hair-triggers if the prisoner wished, on which the latter said he did not want them to go off so easily as that, and would shoot with them as they were. On receiving a pistol for the third shot, the prisoner, without saying a word, turned round, and while Mr. Smith was loading another pistol, with his back towards him, he fired the pistol at him, and wounded him in the loins. Witness's father immediately exclaimed, "Good God, I am shot through the back," and then, turning to the prisoner, asked him what he did it for, but he made no answer. The prisoner smiled at the time he fired the shot. Mr. Smith contrived, with witness's assistance, to walk up stairs. On witness descending to the shooting gallery, he found Mr. Touchet in the custody of a policeman, who told witness that the prisoner had said he was tired of his life, and had shot Mr. Smith on purpose, as he wished to be hanged. The prisoner also repeated the same words to witness, adding, that he bore no animosity to his father. He was then removed in custody to the station-house, and Mr. Smith was conveyed to Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was discovered that the bullet had lodged in the right side of his back. Witness saw the prisoner about three months ago at his father's shooting gallery, when he had some shots at the target. On examination by Mr. Twyford, the prisoner admitted that he did the deed on purpose, and repeated that it was because he wished to be hanged. He was treated very badly, he said, and was very unhappy. It was not for want of money. The prisoner, who resides at 20, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, is the younger brother of Lord Audley. The surgeon at Bartholomew's Hospital pronounced the wound to be a dangerous one.—Mr. Twyford remanded the prisoner.—[These instances of monomania, as it is styled, are really alarming. But a few months since the public were deeply excited by the deplorable death of Mr. Drummond, but as the man who committed the act was pronounced to be insane, the perpetrator escaped punishment. Still more recently, Dalmas, whom a jury pronounced guilty of murder, has been reprieved, and we are told that it was solely upon the ground of his insanity. It is to be remembered, however, that his insanity has not been proved by the intervention of a jury, as in the former case. It is far from our desire to excite prejudice, but, to say the least, when insanity assumes such a shape as to be dangerous to her Majesty's subjects, it does seem time either to come to some more perfect definition of the law, or to provide some means of restraining persons who are, or affect to be, insane.]—We have also to record another instance of an offence committed by a person labouring under this mania. At Worship-street, on Monday, a Mr. Groves was charged with having committed a violent assault upon two constables on the Eastern Counties Railway, because they would not allow him to endanger his life by walking along the rails. The defendant admitted the charge, but behaved in a very incoherent way. Mr. Bingham told the defendant that if it were proved he was labouring under a delusion when he committed the act, it would be his duty not to punish him. Acting in conformity with this view, the magistrate detained the defendant till his friends could be apprised of his situation. When the defendant was removed from the office, he wrote a letter to Sir R. Peel, in which he said he would serve her Majesty faithfully, if she would give him the Colonels of the Grenadier Guards.—[Mr. Bingham may be correct in his view that the law will not punish persons who commit crime while labouring under a delusion; but we cannot help thinking it would be highly desirable for the Legislature to take some steps to compel the friends of such deluded people to take care of them, on the principle that "prevention is better than cure."]

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.—There are three candidates in the field to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Scholefield, viz., Mr. Spooner, a Conservative, and Mr. Sturge, and Mr. Scholefield, son of the late member, in the Whig interest.

ACCIDENT AT LEWES.—On Tuesday morning a young man named Gartham, in the employ of Messrs. Wood, brewers, overbalanced himself whilst at work, and fell into a copper of boiling liquor nearly seven feet deep. Assistance was immediately procured and he was extricated from his perilous situation, but in a dreadfully scalded condition. The poor fellow expired at four o'clock in the afternoon.

THE EXPLOSION AT BOLTON.—After an inquiry, which lasted three days, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the death of James Swift, Bridget Hart, and James McDonald, was caused by an explosion of the steam-boiler at Mr. Brooks's mill. That the



THE LONDON BRIDGE STEAM WHARF.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE THAMES.

There is no port in the kingdom which has profited more than London through the application of Steam Navigation. A great number of the steam-vessels that arrive and depart, carry passengers only, and are, therefore, not required to make entry at the Custom-house; and with regard to such as carry goods, no distinction is made between them and sailing-vessels, for which reason, no accurate account of the number of this class of ships that enter and leave the port can be given.

The spirited scene represented in the engraving—the Steam Packet Wharf at London-bridge—may be regarded as the main focus of this extensive means of transit. The number of arrivals and departures at this spot during the day, is truly astonishing; and at the present high steam season, is a constant source of attraction. The vessels are of all degrees of tonnage; and from thence and the adjoining Fresh Wharf, and Cox and Hammond's Quays, steamers start for Greenwich, Woolwich, Sheerness, Gravesend, Herne Bay, Margate, Deal and Dover, Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, and other places. Although the width of the river is here nearly 700 feet, the constant arrivals and departures occupy a considerable portion of this extent.

Little more than thirty years have elapsed since the Thames was first navigated by steam, and that experimentally. We find it stated, that in 1812, a Mr. Lawrence constructed a steam-boat at Bristol, which he brought to London to ply on the Thames for passengers; but such was the clamour raised against him by the Company of Watermen, that he was compelled to return with his steamer to Bristol: others soon succeeded, and in twenty years the Thames was ploughed by 100 steam-boats.

The London-bridge wharf is one of the handsomest and most convenient constructions of its class on the Thames; and the bustling crown, with one of the beautiful arches of the bridge, as a framework for our engraving, is a very picturesque scene. Indeed, comparatively few Londoners are aware of the effective scene, especially when viewed from the river.

London-bridge Wharf is the main point for the Herne Bay and Margate steam-boats. It is curious to turn to the statistics of Steam Navigation to this favourite watering-place. It appears that the first steamboat, the Thames, 90 tons, left London for Margate in 1815: in 1817, the fares were 11s. and 15s. each person. The passage was then made in ten or twelve hours, whereas it is now effected with

ease in less than half that time. The old sailing packets were occasionally thirty and even thirty-six hours on the same passage. And, such was the popular apprehension of explosion on board the first built Margate steamboats, that we remember a scientific friend addressing a long letter to the *Times* newspaper, to prove the safety of the new triumph of man's ingenuity.

Margate, almost within the present century, was "a poor, inconsiderable fishing-town, built for the most part in the valley adjoining the harbour, the houses of which were, in general, mean and low; one dirty, narrow lane, called King-street, being the principal street of it." The town is now well built and paved, and lit with gas: and an esplanade, squares, &c., are among its public accommodations. The shore is well adapted to sea-bathing, and to this circumstance, and the facility of communication with the metropolis, by means of steam-vessels, must be attributed the rapid increase in the population of the parish of St. John, which amounts to about 11,000. Nor, among the public improvements of Margate, must we forget the stone pier, 900 feet long, erected at a cost of £100,000. This structure has added greatly to the utility of the harbour, which is much exposed to winds from the north-east.

GRAND FIELD-DAY IN HYDE PARK.—On Monday there was a grand brigade field-day in the large space of ground generally used on such occasions in Hyde-park. The troops on the ground consisted of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards, making the full strength of that distinguished corps—about 980 men; the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. The first battalion of this regiment is now at Winchester. Including the bands of both, there were about 1500 men present, and all were under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, of the Coldstream Guards, a gallant officer, who, in addition to many other glorious scenes, witnessed that of Waterloo. The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the Coldstreams, arrived on the ground at the appointed time. The Duke was mounted on a grey charger, and was attired in the regiments of the corps. A grand review of all the troops stationed in London or adjoining, will take place shortly, and preparations are now being made very extensively in anticipation of the affair.

"How long," exclaimed a tradesman, as he applied the lash to an incorrigibly bad apprentice, "how long will you continue to serve the devil?" "Not more than three months sir—my indenture will be out then."

AMERICAN REFINEMENT.—The *New York Herald* says, "In extra polite circles the *nightmare* is now termed 'the nocturnal horse of the feminine gender.'

Call not the grey hairs of age the snows of winter—call them not the frosts of time! They are white—spring-blossoms, betokening the Eternal spring-time of Heaven.—*American Paper.*

HAPPINESS.—Happiness! that glorious crown which all the jewels of the world cannot enrich; which studded with the diamonds of the heart, can receive no additional lustre from such paltry things as power, or wealth, or station.



MARGATE.

WILLIAM COTTON, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This excellent gentleman has recently acquired additional public importance from his connection with "the Bank Charter," now under discussion in Parliament.

Mr. William Cotton is the third son of Mr. Joseph Cotton, for many years a Director of the East India Company; and Deputy-Master of the Trinity House. He is also a grandson of Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's, of whom such honourable mention is made by the poet Cowper. Mr. W. Cotton was born in London, in 1786. In 1827, he joined the firm of Huddart and Co., and enjoyed the advantage of a long friendship with Capt. Huddart, of which distinguished philosopher and mathematician Mr. Cotton has contributed a brief memoir to the *Transactions of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers*.

In 1822, Mr. Cotton became a Director of the Bank of England; Deputy-Governor in 1841; he has served two years as Governor, and has been requested to continue in office in consequence of the negotiation for the renewal of the Charter. His eldest brother, Mr. John Cotton, was last year Chairman of the East India Company; so that the two brothers were, at the same period, at the head of two great Corporations of the City of London.



THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. W. Cotton is distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with practical science; and, last year, he invented a very ingenious machine for weighing sovereigns, and separating the light ones from those of standard weight. This machine is so delicate, that it detects a variation of the 12,250th part of the weight of a sovereign; and the invention is declared to be one of the most satisfactory instances of automaton labour.

NEW MUSIC.

FORGET THEE! Ballad. The Words by the Rev. J. MOULTRIE, M.A. &c., the music by J. CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co. A graceful flowing melody, but there is some incongruity between its rhythm and that of the words. The dragging of the monosyllable upon a dotted crotchet, quaver and crotchet, which so frequently occurs throughout, produces a painful effect: besides there is some very loose grammar in the words, as the following lines will show:

If this thou call'st forgetting
Thou indeed shall be forgot!

I NEVER CAST A FLOWER AWAY. Cavatina composed by JOHN CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co. The only objection we have to this cavatina is the indecision or uncertainty of its accent. The composer may probably have intended this as a beauty; but there is as much rhyming in music as there is in poetry, and when the observance of it is neglected, the ear is seriously offended. The notation after the two pauses on page 3, is, with respect to time, rather strange and defective.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 48.)

WHITE.
B to Q 6th
B to K 5th
R to Q B 2nd
R to Q B 3rd—mates

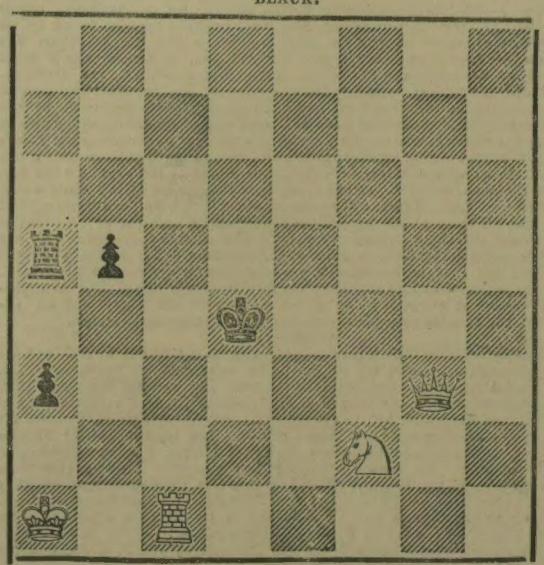
BLACK.
K to K 6th
K to K B 6th
K to K 6th

Problem No. 49.

(By Clericus Delgovitiae.)

White to move and compel Black to mate him in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.



CARACTACUS BEFORE CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.



THE BURIAL OF THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Exhibition of "Works of Art sent in, pursuant to notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts," is daily attracting crowds to Westminster Hall. The effect on entering this vast apartment is strikingly beautiful; and, as the thoughtful spectator advances up the floor of the Hall, and looks upon its walls decorated with cartoons and frescoes, and the double row of statues that divides the apartment into two aisles, perchance his mind's eye may be carried through the vista of nearly eight hundred years, or from the aspirations of British art in the nineteenth, to the crudities of Anglo-Norman civilizations in the eleventh century—the latter being the period of the foundation of the Hall itself.

The catalogue comprises about 100 specimens of sculpture, and 84 frescoes, cartoons, and oil-paintings. We do not intend to travel by the record, but to confine ourselves, for the present, at least, to the subjects here engraved.

First is a fresco of extraordinary merit, 3 feet 11 inches wide, and 8 feet 2 inches high, executed by Richard Redgrave. The subject is termed in the catalogue—

"Loyalty: Catherine Douglas barring the door with her arm, to withstand

the assassins of James I. of Scotland." "Unattended even by a body guard, and confiding in the love of his subjects, James was residing within the walls of the Carthusian Monastery at Scone, which he had founded and endowed. Graham, of Strathern, seized the occasion, and brought down a party by night to the neighbourhood. Seconded by traitors within, he gained possession of the gates and interior passages. The King's first intimation was from his cup-bearer, William Stratton, who, on leaving the chamber in which the King and Queen were at supper, found the passage crowded with armed men, who answered his cry of alarm by striking him dead. The noise reached the royal chamber, a rush of the assassins followed, and Catherine Douglas, one of the Queen's maids of honour, springing forward to bolt the door of the outer apartment, found the bar had been clandestinely removed: with resolute self-devotion she supplied the place with her naked arm." This is one of the most vigorously executed of all the frescoes in the exhibition.

The second subject is a fine group of sculpture, by J. D. H. Browne—

"Caractacus before Claudius Cæsar," wherein the British chief reproves the Roman conqueror with the memorable words: "Though you [may] wish to rule all, it does not follow that all will submit to slavery." (See "Annals of Tacitus," Book 12.)

The next subject, a truly classic production, by James Legrow, is—"The Last Prayer of Ajax," impersonated, the lines from Sophocles, (Potter's Translation):—

"Oh, Jove! thou father of my ancestors!

First let me crush this wily juggling foe,

And the two chiefs that, with imperial power,

Command the Grecian host, then let me die."

The fourth subject is a finely executed group by H. C. Shenton, jun.:—

"The Burial of the Princes in the Tower of London."

"The tyrannous and bloody act is done;

The most arch deed of piteous massacre,

That ever yet this land was guilty of.

* * * * *

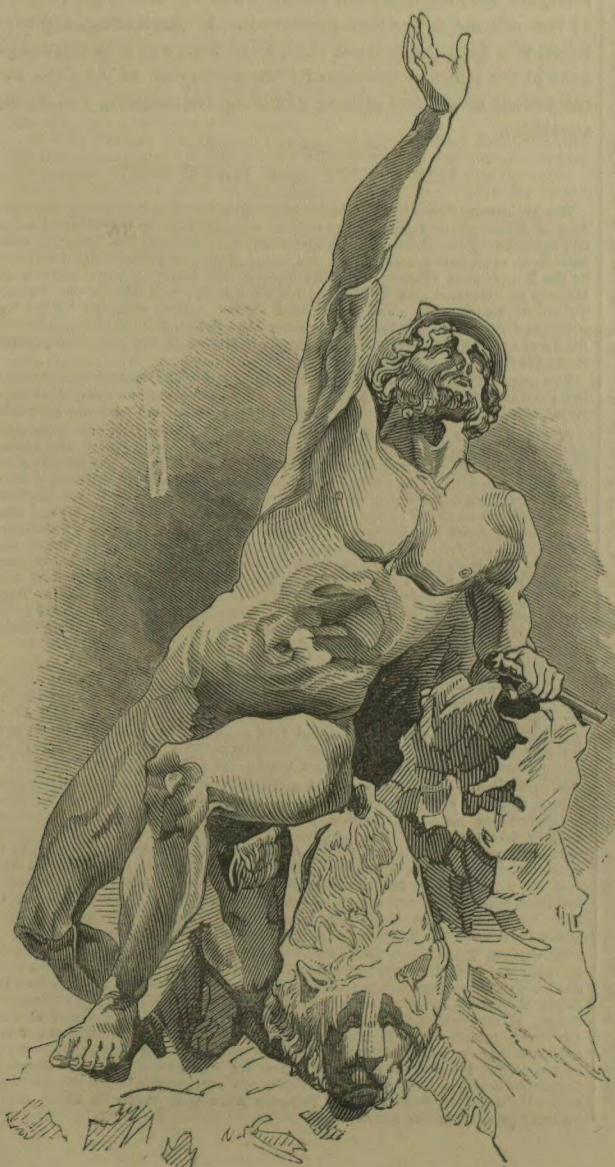
We smothered

The most replenished sweet work of nature

That, from the prime creation, e'er she framed."

Vide Shakespeare's *Richard III.*, Act 4, Scene 3.

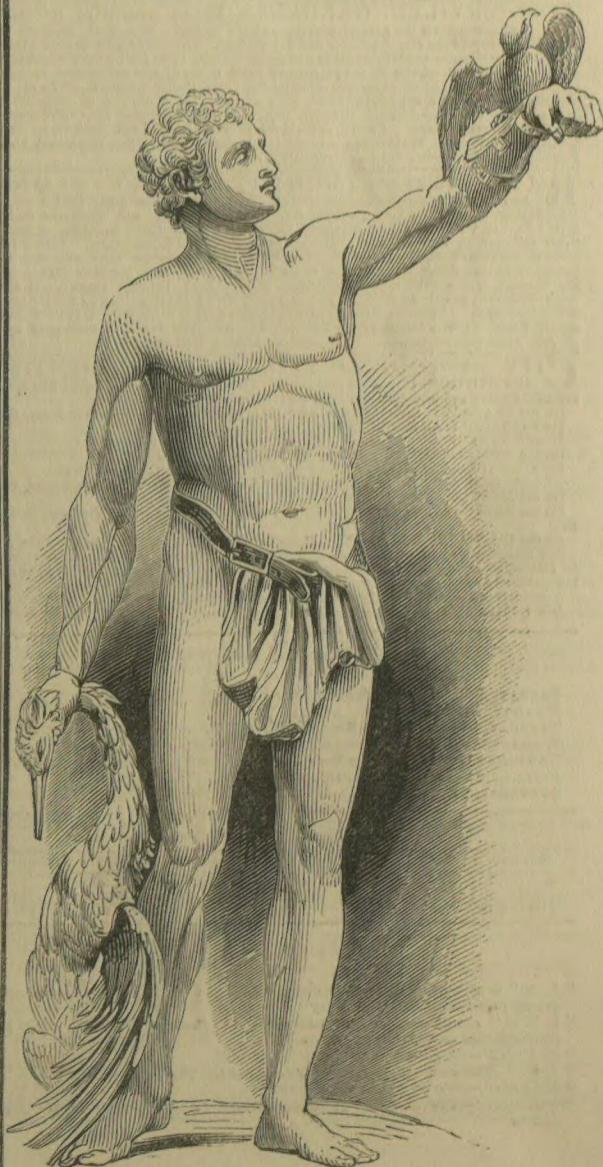
The fifth and last subject is a characteristic figure of "A Falconer," by John E. Carew; it is, altogether, a production of great merit.



THE LAST PRAYER OF AJAX.



LOYALTY: CATHERINE DOUGLAS BARRING THE DOOR, AT SCONE.



A FALCONER.

Her Majesty, the Queen, has been pleased to send the munificent donation of £50 to that excellent institution, the Association for the Aid and Benefit of Dressmakers and Milliners.

ROYAL VISITS TO BRIGHTON.—We believe there is very little doubt that the King of the French intends to visit her Majesty some time during September; and as the long-talked-of purchase of Norris Castle has been abandoned, there is no place so likely as the Pavilion to be chosen for the reception of the royal visitor. The King of the French has been expected for some time at Eu, where his Majesty's horses and carriages arrived several days ago. We hear that the Duke of Devonshire is awaiting the King's arrival at his château, to pay a visit to his Majesty, for the purpose, it is said, of receiving instructions relative to the King's intended visit to our most gracious sovereign.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Orders have been received at Marlborough House to prepare for the reception of her Majesty, who is now expected to arrive in London on Saturday, the 27th inst.

RETURN OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Duchess of Kent returned to England on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness embarked at Ostend, on board the Princess Alice, at half-past six o'clock, and arrived at Woolwich at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness appeared in the enjoyment of excellent health. She reached Frogmore Lodge at eight o'clock in the evening.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Sunday his Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by his usual suite, visited the city of Bristol, and proceeded to the Bath Hotel, Clifton. His Majesty, after attending divine service, went to view the various beauties of Clifton, and was particularly struck with the romantic grandeur of St. Vincent's rocks. On Monday morning he proceeded to view the steamship Great Britain, on board which his Majesty was received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. W. Clarke), Captain Claxton, R.N., Mr. T. R. Guppy, Civil Engineer; and Captain Elton, by whom his Majesty was conducted through every portion of the ship, which excited the most marked commendations from the royal personage. His Majesty then proceeded to Leigh Court, the seat of Mr. P. J. Miles, which has been so often visited by royalty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a dinner-party, on Thursday, at Cambridge-house. There were present—the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl and Countess Grosvenor, the Earl and Countess of Dumfries, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord A. Paget, Count de Noailles, Count de Jarnac, Mr. F. Villiers, and Mr. Keate. In the evening the Duchess of Cambridge had an assembly.

We understand that preparations have been made at Windsor Castle, in anticipation of the event which naturally excites great interest, and her Majesty's health is such that its occurrence may be expected within a very short interval.

On Monday afternoon the Duchess of Buccleuch gave a princely *fête champêtre* at Montagu-house, at which above 1200 personages of rank congregated, including the leading members of the *corps diplomatique*, and distinguished foreigners visiting this capital.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Hamburg.

On Tuesday morning Lord Charles Wellesley, son of the Duke of Wellington, was married to the Hon. Miss Pierrepont, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The Duke arrived with his son at eleven o'clock, and a distinguished company, after the ceremony, partook of a *déjeuner à la fourchette* at Apsley House.

On Wednesday, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford gave her fourth grand *fête champêtre* for the present season, at Bedford-lodge, Campden-hill, on which occasion her grace was honoured with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and about 600 members of the aristocracy.

Lord and Lady Brougham entertained the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Countess of Essex and Lady Amelia Capel, Countess of Westmoreland, Earl and Countess of Mornington, Hon. A. Capel, Mr. Repton, Hon. Cecil Foster, Sir P. Crampton, Miss Copley, and a large party, at dinner on Monday last. Lady Brougham had a select party afterwards.

BLenheim Palace.—The infant Earl of Sunderland, the first born of the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, was baptized at the palace chapel, Blenheim, last week. The Marchioness of Londonderry presented the child at the font, who was named George Charles, the names of his paternal and maternal grandfathers. Besides the sponsors, there were also present the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, Lady Caroline Stewart, Lord A. Churchill, and Lord Seaham. The font, richly embossed silver gilt, was presented by the Marquis of Londonderry to the infant earl, his first grandson.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan have arrived in Portman-square from Ireland, and are expected to remain in town for three weeks before going to Deene Park, Northamptonshire.

We hear that Lord Claude Hamilton, the member for Tyrone, is about to be married to Miss Proby, the daughter of General Proby.

G. Bellairs, Esq., of Leicester, has had the Stockerton estate, Leicestershire, bequeathed to him by the will of Messrs. W. and N. C. Stevenson, of Stamford. The value of the real and personal estate of the deceased gentleman is supposed to be £230,000, of which £60,000 is left in numerous legacies, and the residue to the Rev. P. Wilson, rector of Newmarket; Rev. H. Bellairs, rector of Bedworth; and James, George, and William Bellairs, Esqrs., sons of Mr. A. W. Bellairs, formerly a banker of Leicester.

Sir Robert Peel's son has arrived at Lisbon on his way to Madrid, and has been received by the Queen of Portugal with great cordiality. Her Majesty made him an offer of one of her carriages during his stay at Lisbon, but he politely declined to accept it.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Ministers. The Council sat three hours.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Warspite, 50, Captain Wallis, was the only ship of war at Gibraltar on the 22d June, but an imposing force was proceeding to that point for the effectual protection of British interests.

The Collingwood, 80, Captain Eden, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, will go out of harbour in a few days, and be available for any service required. She will not proceed to the Pacific until the middle of August.

The Amazon, razée frigate, and Vernon, 50, both at Sheerness, are ordered to be prepared for commission. It is reported the President, 50, at this port, is also to be got ready.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker is shortly looked for in the flag-ship Cornwallis, 72, Capt. Richards. Letters from her, of the 10th April, report the belief that she would reach England about the end of July, and proceed to Plymouth to be paid off. The cases of sickness which prevailed on board at Hong Kong had entirely disappeared. She was at Madras at the above date, under refit, and replenishing provisions and water for the homeward voyage. It was thought she would remain a fortnight at the Cape.

The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, was hurried away from Spithead on Monday, by Admiralty orders, to join the squadron assembling at Gibraltar for the purpose of closely watching the movements of the French Admiral. The Camperdown, 104, Captain Martin, arrived here on Monday from the eastward; she came into this harbour on Tuesday evening to be paid off.

The Queen, 110, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, is still in commission in the harbour, and can be sent to sea on a short notice. Her present orders are to be paid off all standing.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The fair week, at the close of which we write, layish in gorgeous weather, was also rife with good things for such as have their pleasure in flood and field. To give the latter the precedence in our catalogue, we come to speak of the turf—whose chief event was the July meeting at Newmarket. Since the great increase, both in consequence and numbers, of the provincial meetings, those at the metropolis of racing have been on the decline. Of the seven there held annually, three—the Second Spring, the July, and the First October—are on their last legs. That to which this notice applies was not the shadow of a shade of its former self. The first day produced a single race! and what more had we a right to expect? The town was full of horses, but not such as people thought it prudent to expose to the casualties of Fifty Pound Plates, with the prospect before them. Another fortnight brings us to Goodwood—that *El Dorado* of the turf—where one stroke of fortune decides his fate for a year at the least. As a sample of a Two-Year-Old Stake, let us take the Ham, with its 42 subscribers at 100 sovereigns each. With its half forfeit this will very probably be worth £3000; and then the Gratiwicke, for three-year-olds, 100 sovereigns, half forfeit, with 66 subscribers! Here for a walk over there would be £3250!—a fortune, by Jupiter Olympus! But this is enticing us wide of Newmarket. The July Stakes—the only affair of any account of the meeting, so far as regards any possible effect on coming events—was won by Old England, beating three miserable reps, not worth the gear they ran in. The élite of the racing circle was present; and the exercise-grounds, during the morning *promenades à cheval*, were alive with coursers of price; but the present sport terminated, and “left no mark.” In cricket, too, the current se’night was below its recent averages.

Better things await us on the flood. The Royal Thames Yacht Club Match for a hundred guineas Cup, presented by Captain Cockside, was sailed on Wednesday, and in spite of an untoward commencement—in a stark calm—it was as exciting a finish as ever was witnessed. Half-a-dozen of the Club's best clippers started, but very soon the contest was left to a pair—Lord Alfred Paget's Mystery and Mr. Wilkinson's Phantom. This rakish pair kept together like a couple coqueting through the Polka all the way down to Coal-house Point, and all the way back again to Greenwich, the Phantom winning by some seven minutes, though the lowest in tonnage of the six. This club is remarkable for its class of wagers, restricted to cutters of 25 tons; in fore and aft vessels of that class it is unrivalled in the world. The best of the rowing was that exhibited at the Duke of Buccleuch's *fête*, on Monday, at Montagu House. It had one great drawback, however, and that was, the insertion, in the conditions of the matches, of the old custom of “fouling.” This unfair and unseemly practice has been discontinued by the amateur clubs, and it does no credit to the professionals.

To the business returns of racing—from the official sources some matters of interest were announced. The first of them was the fact of a testimonial being about to be presented to Lord George Bentinck for his services in exposing the intended robbery disclosed in the celebrated Running Rein case. The subscriptions are near £600 already, and no doubt they will be greatly increased. The plate won by Running Rein in October at Newmarket, has been awarded to the Duke of Rutland; and it is said there are hopes of justice being done to the conspirators jointly and severally concerned in the horse—or rather the horse which purported to be him. The evidence published in the last number of the Sheet Racing Calendar, in which he was allowed to start for the

Derby, discloses a tissue of unfact—to use a courteous figure of speech, rarely to be seen in a similar shape.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The subscribers mustered in large numbers this afternoon, with the intention, we presume, of proceeding with the “settling.” They must have been woefully disappointed; for in all our experience we cannot call to mind an occasion to which the term was so grossly misapplied. Many were present who had not the means, and not a few who possessed the wherewithal, but lacked the disposition to pay; others did not condescend to show at all, amongst whom were two or three whose station in society must, we take it, free them from the suspicion of being either unwilling or unable to meet their engagements. In the absentee class we must include some half-dozen individuals who may be fairly pronounced “hopeless.” Of course this untoward state of affairs has awfully crippled the ring, and is not calculated to encourage “book-making” on future events. Of the little business transacted we subjoin the averages:—

LIVERPOOL CUP.
6 to 1 agst Aristote.

GOODWOOD CUP.
6 to 4 agst Alice Hawthorn | 8 to 1 agst The Squire (t) | 12 to 1 agst Antler (t)

GOODWOOD STAKES.
7 to 1 agst Franchise (t) | 13 to 1 agst Canton | 18 to 1 agst Elegance filly

11 to 1 — Croton Oil | 15 to 1 — Partisan | 20 to 1 — Subduer

12 to 1 — Red Deer | 18 to 1 — Lucy Banks | 25 to 1 — Poussin (t)

ST. LEGER.
4 to 1 agst The Curé (t) | 8 to 1 agst Ithuriel (t) | 15 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh (t)

DERBY.
30 to 1 agst Virago (t) | 40 to 1 agst Minikin c (t) | 40 to 1 agst Lycurgus (t)

THURSDAY.—There was an average meeting this afternoon, but nothing was done towards improving the “settling,” and so little on the races to come, that the alterations were confined to the Liverpool Cup, for which The Era rose to 5 to 1, and The Poor Soldier 8 to 1. The closing quotations were as follow:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.
6 to 1 agst Franchise | 13 to 1 agst The Currier | 17 to 1 — Lucy Banks

12 to 1 — Partisan | 14 to 1 agst Morpeth | 14 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh

LIVERPOOL CUP.
5 to 1 agst The Era | 8 to 1 agst Poor Soldier | 14 to 1 agst Trueboy

8 to 1 — British Yeoman | 11 to 1 — Pompey | 14 to 1 — Pagan

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The July Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb. New T.Y.C. The second to save his stakes. (15 subs.)

Mr. John Day's Old England (John Day, jun.) 1

Lord Albermarle's Scaramento (Whitehouse.) 2

WEDNESDAY.

A miserable day's sport was preceded by the sale of the late Mr. Thornhill's two-olds and yearlings.

The racing attracted but a small attendance, and may be described in half-a dozen lines:—

The Town Plate of £50; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb. Last mile and a distance of B.C.

Duke of Bedford's Glen Fishie (Robinson.) 1

Lord W. Powlett's Falconer (Rogers.) 2

£50; for three-yr-olds, 7st 2lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; 5 yrs, 9st 1lb; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 5lb. From the starting post of T.M.M. to the end of R.C.

Mr. Boyce's Corranra, 5 yrs (Robinson.) 1

Lord Lonsdale's Blacklock, 4 yrs (Rogers.) 2

THURSDAY.

Handicap of 15 sovs. each, for three yrs old, and upwards.

Lord Exeter's Algernon, 3 yrs (Mann.) 1

Mr. Ford's Sir Diggy Diddle, 3 yrs 2

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs. each, for two yrs old.

Lord Chesterfield's f by Hornsea (Nat.) 1

Lord Albermarle's Tisiphone 2

Duke of Grafton's Sister to Canadian 3

Richard Cricket, Seakale filly, and Queen of Cyprus also ran.—Won by a head.

THE THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The boats which form the squadron of this club, or rather that portion of them which usually contest for the prizes, sailed on Wednesday for a silver-gilt cup, presented by Captain Cockside, and of which the value intrinsically was much beyond what is usually given on occasions of this sort. At a quarter past eleven the start took place, from Greenwich, in the following order. There was no wind, and it was only the tide which could float the boats down to the accustomed point. The start was thus:—Phantom, 1st; Mystery, 2nd; Gazelle, 3rd; Enigma, 4th; Gnome, 5th; Champion, 6th. The boats, after floating down the river as far as Coal-house Point, rounded the buoy in the following order:—Phantom, 17 minutes to four, P.M.; Mystery, second; and the rest in good places. The want of wind, and the state of the atmosphere, rendered this a very dull and tedious match.

CRICKET.—The Marylebone Club and the County of Hants, with Pilch and Good.—This match excited considerable interest, and occupied Monday, Tuesday, and part of Wednesday. Lord's was very well attended. The odds, which had been in favour of the Marylebone Club, on Monday morning were much increased on that eleven so soon as it was intimated that Box was unable, in consequence of the indisposition of his wife, to come up. Another player, Good, was substituted. The first innings was well fought for; whilst the Marylebone scored 118, their opponents made 90. In the second hands, however, the former completely ran away with the match. Everything was against the country eleven. The Marylebone having won the toss, went in first, and scored 118. The Marylebone, in the second innings, fetched 175, and won by 140 runs.

THE RUNNING REIN DISPUTE.—A day or two ago Mr. Janson, the landlord of the Fir Tree, in Whitechapel, went to Lambeth-street to ask Mr. Norton's advice respecting this affair. It appears that a Derby Sweep had been established at his house, and not well understanding the decision of the Court of Exchequer, the parties who had drawn Running Rein, insisted upon receiving the money, on the ground that that horse had come in first, and threatened an action. Mr. Norton told the applicant that he doubted whether the threatened action could be brought after the decision of a judge and jury, there being such things as verdicts for the defendants, and plaintiffs being saddled with enormous costs.

He advised the applicant to pay the money to the holders of Orlando, only taking care to receive a guarantee from the parties that they would hold him harmless.

It is reported that Running Rein has been destroyed to prevent any further discoveries.—*Morning Post*.

At a general meeting of the Jockey Club held on Saturday last, it was resolved:—“That it being now proved that Running Rein was three years old when he ran for the Two-year-old Plate at Newmarket, Crenoline must be considered the winner of that race, and that the Duke of Rutland is entitled to the Plate.—That the thanks of the Jockey Club are eminently due, and are hereby offered to Lord George Bentinck, for the energy, perseverance, and skill which he has displayed in detecting, exposing, and defeating the atrocious frauds which have been brought to light during the recent trial respecting the Derby Stakes.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that no publication of the proceedings of the Jockey Club should be made without the consent of the stewards.”

The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, was hurried away from Spithead on Monday, by Admiralty orders, to join the squadron assembling at Gibraltar for the purpose of closely watching the movements of the French Admiral. The Camperdown, 104, Captain Martin, arrived here on Monday from the eastward; she came into this harbour on Tuesday evening to be paid off.

The Queen, 110, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, is still in commission in the harbour, and can be sent to sea on a short notice. Her present orders are to be paid off all standing.

POSTSCRIPT.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK.—A grand review of all the household troops at present quartered in and near London is intended to take place this day (Saturday) on the ground generally appropriated to such purposes in Hyde-park, a communication having been issued from the Horse Guards to the several regiments to that effect. The troops will comprise the 1st Regiment of Life Guards (Colonel Viscount Combermere), the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards (Colonel the Marquis of Londonderry), the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards (Colonel his Grace the Duke of Wellington), 1st and 2nd battalions, making the full force of the regiment, of the Coldstream Guards (Colonel his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge); and it is stated that there will be added a detachment of the Royal Artillery. The troops will arrive on the ground shortly after 10 o'clock. The infantry will be commanded by General Lord Saltoun, and the cavalry by Major-General Nugent. The ground will be kept by the 17th Lancers, of which regiment his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge is Colonel, and which are now stationed at Hounslow.

We understand that the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Leveson Gower, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, and the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke of Argyll, will be solemnised on the first of the ensuing month. The ceremony will take place at Trentham, the noble duke's seat in Staffordshire.</p



THE WAVERLEY BALL.

THE MONASTERY.
White Lady of Avenal," Lady M. F. Howard. | "Halbert Glendinning," Hon. E. Lascelles.

THE ABBOT.

"Mary Queen of Scots," Miss M'Leod. | "George Douglas," Lord Brooke.
"Catherine Seyton," Miss Fitzgibbon. | "Rowland Gravme," Viscount Curzon.

THE PIRATE.

"Minna," Hon. Harriet Hanbury. | "Cleveland," Viscount Seaham.
"Brenda," Lady Mary Taylor. | "Mordaunt," Mr. Boulton.

ROKERY.

"Matilda of Rokeby," Lady Mary Campbell | "Redmond," Mr. Sturt.

LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

Margaret of Branksome," Lady G. Kerr. | "Lord Cranstown," Lord Cranstown.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

"Margaret Ramsey," Miss Dawson Damer. | "Nigel, Lord Glenvarlock," Mr. D. Carleton.
"Lady Hermione," Miss Roma M'Leod. | "Lord Dulgarro," Hon. G. Browne.

WOODSTOCK.

"Alice Lee," Miss Macdonald. | "Everard," Hon. G. Smythe.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

"Alice Bridgenorth," Lady R. Rossell. | "Peveril of the Peak," Mr. Wayland.
"Fenella," Lady Clementina Villiers. | "Duke of Buckingham," Hon. E. Fane.

THE LEGEND OF MONTROSE.

"Annah Lyle," Lady Olivia Taylour. | "Erl of Monteith," Mr. G. Egerton.

OLD MORTALITY.

"Edith Bellenden," Lady Caroline Cust. | "Henry Morton," Hon. George Barrington.

REDGAUNTLET.

"Lilia Redgauntlet," Miss Morrett. | "Ellen Fairford," Mr. Hugh Seymour.

ROB ROY.

"Diana Vernon," Miss Macdonald. | "Frank Osbaldeston," Viscount Lascelles.
"Helen Macgregor," Hon. C. Hanbury. | "Rob Roy," Mr. Harry Erskine.

GUY MANNERING.

"Julia Mannerling," Hon. Miss Cholmondeley. | "Henry Bertram," Hon. Mr. Astley.
"Lucy Bertram," Miss Balfour. | "Charles Hazlewood," Baron Talleyrand.

THE ANTIQUARY.

"Isabella Wardour," Miss Clive. | "Lord Geraldine," Mr. Hogg.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

"Lucy Ashton," Miss Fitzgibbon. | "Ravenwood," Mr. Tomline.

THE BLACK DWARF.

"Isabella de Vere," Lady Jane Grimston. | "Earncliffe," Mr. Hugo Mildmay.

THE HEART OF MID LOITHIAN.

"Jennie Deans," Miss Fielding. | "Reuben Butler," Captain Lyon.

WAVERLEY.
"Flora M'Ivor," Lady Lucy Herbert. | "Fergus M'Ivor," Campbell of Islay.
"Rose Bradwardine," Miss Wyndham. | "Waverley," Hon. H. St. John.

Deplanque, the Master of the Ceremonies, having gained the desired room for the dance, Tolbecque's band brought forward an exquisite quadrille, composed by that artist expressly for the ball, denominated the "Waverley Quadrille," and dancing commenced.

The following position was taken up by the quadrille:—

Heart of Mid Lothian
The Black Dwarf
Count Robert of Paris
Bride of Lammermoor
The Monastery

Lord of the Isles
Marion
Fortunes of Nigel
The Pirate
The Abbot
The Talisman
Rob Roy
Lady of the Lake
Rokeby
Woodstock

THE WAVERLEY
QUADRILLE
(The Marchioness of
LONDONDERRY'S).
Quentin Durward
The Antiquary
Guy Mannerling
Castle Dangerous
Redgauntlet
Keswick
Waverley
Ivanhoe
Lay of the Last Minstrel
Old Mortality
The Bridal of Triermaine.

The Betrothed
Fair Maid of Perth
Peveril of the Peak
Anne of Geierstein
Legend of Montrose

The fancy quadrilles of Lady Caroline Sandford and the Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope were next danced in succession. They were most effective in all respects, but want of space prevents us from giving the lists.

The Duke of Cambridge and Duchess of Gloucester remained for these quadrilles, and then retired, the intense heat of the room, no doubt, accelerating their departure. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz left about the same time.

The Duke of Wellington, as usual at all the balls he now attends, retired early. On leaving the staircase, the noble and gallant Duke was asked his opinion of the ball as a spectacle. His Grace's answer was brief, but to the point—"It is the most beautiful ball I ever saw."

The Ladies Patronesses, after the three fancy quadrilles were finished, demanded a Polka from the orchestra, and then descended to the supper-room, where Scotch reels and country dances were gone through, an extra band being stationed there.

Dancing was prolonged until five o'clock in the morning, no less than twenty-six sets having been danced in the principal ball-room.

The dresses of the Waverley quadrille were scrupulously correct; and it is due to the Marchioness of Londonderry to remark that to her ladyship's exquisite taste in costume are attributed the above accuracy, as well as the success of the entertainment generally. All who remember the Marchioness's magnificent costume ball (the Court of Queen Elizabeth), at Holderness House, some years since, will appreciate her ladyship's influence in the Waverley "gathering." In many respects the dresses were equal, if not superior, to those worn at the Queen's *bal masqué*.

Our engraving glances at the magnificent assembly, which may be said to have included all the leading personages of rank and distinction. The dresses were as various as they were superb: and even the very names of the great Novelist's productions will suggest the fitness of this statement. We are happy to record that the raising of a memorial to his genius will be extensively aided by means so pleasurable as the Waverley Ball.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

This year Edwin Landseer may be said to have assumed a new and higher style. The neat finish and elaborate handling of his well-known pictures have given way to a breadth, boldness, and free gene-



"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE THEM." PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

realisation of manner which indicates an extraordinary advance in the ideal greatness of his art. Of this change (which we have not yet seen noticed) the pictures before us are remarkable specimens. In one of them we see an "Otter Speared" surrounded by a host of its natural enemies (with a portrait of the Earl of Aberdeen's favourite otter-hound), ready to avenge their instinct in his blood. This is a marvellous picture, painted in the rich, splashing, but most graphic style of Snyders. In the second we have a jealous stag, of the elk family, who, sniffing on the gale the approach of a rival lover, prepares, by "inly ruminating on the coming danger," to take the first, and fatal, advantage of his adversary. This picture is full of the poetry of art—that great power which invests the most trifling events in the great drama of Nature with interest, or even sublimity. The sensation of intense cold conveyed by this picture is very extraordinary. The white mountainous horizon is admirably relieved by the deep sky, spangled with stars, and the entire scene reminds us of Byron's "clear, but oh! how cold." The deep shadow of the elk is very effective, and the wintry desolation of the entire scene leaves upon the spectator an impression which not readily passes away.



'THE OTTER SPEARED.' PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The New York papers contain some curious particulars of the transmission of intelligence between Washington and Baltimore, more than 34 miles, by the magnetic telegraph. A large number of gentlemen were present to see the operations of this truly astonishing contrivance. Many admitted to the room had their names sent down, and in less than a second the apparatus in Baltimore was put in operation by the attendant in Washington, and before the lapse of a half-minute the same names were returned plainly written. At half-past eleven o'clock, A.M., the question being asked "What the news was at Washington?" the answer was almost instantaneously returned—"Van Buren stock is rising." It was also asked how many persons were spectators to the telegraphic experiments in Washington? The answer was "sixteen;" after which a variety of names were sent up from Washington, some with their compliments to their friends in Baltimore, whose names had just been transmitted to them. Several items of private intelligence were also transmitted backwards and forwards, one of which was an order to an agent in Baltimore not to pay a certain bill. The electric fluid proved too slow, for it had been paid a few minutes before.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.—The excitement respecting the opening of letters at the post-office is by no means diminished, and as so much public curiosity has been created on the subject, it may not be amiss to give the following amusing anecdote from the *Scotsman*. It may also serve as a hint to Secretaries of State disposed to favour the practice.—"Some years ago," says a correspondent, "in conversation with the late Sir Robertston, I asked him the reason of all the public dispatches to our ambassador being sent by special couriers. He said that it was because every dispatch sent by the ordinary post was opened at the Foreign offices—and he told me that when he was Secretary at Madrid, our ambassador one day sent for him, gave him a copy of a dispatch from our Secretary for the Foreign Department, evidently written by a Spaniard, and desired him to go to the Minister and ask an explanation of the letter containing the dispatch having been opened. When Sir Robert gave the copy to the Spanish Minister, he, without saying a word, rang a bell, and when his Secretary appeared, the Minister gave him the copy, and said in a very angry tone—"How, Sir, could you be so stupid—give the gentleman his dispatch, and then bowed Sir Robert out of the room." Another Scotch paper also contains a reasonable intimation on the subject. It says "On Thursday last, a Criminal Court was held by Sheriff Jameson, when Ann Troup, daughter of James Troup, manufacturer and postmaster, Strathmiglo, was charged at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal of the county, with having, on or about the 8th of May last, opened a post letter, which had been posted a short time previously by a young man, an inhabitant of the village. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or to be imprisoned in Cupar gaol for sixty days." It is noticed as a curious coincidence, that Lord Ellenborough has recently been performing the same character of Post-office spy in India, where he is alleged to have commenced a system of secret letter opening at the Post-office, in order to discover who are the correspondents who send animadversions upon his acts to the public newspapers.

Other pictures by the same artist exhibit even more strongly the peculiar ability of which we have spoken.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FINE ARTS.—On Saturday last, there was a sale of valuable pictures at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. Mr. Eastlake upon this occasion purchased, on account of the Government, "The Judgment of Paris," a splendid picture, by Rubens, for which no less than four thousand guineas were given. This picture is remarkable for the brilliancy and transparency of the flesh. The back ground is most richly coloured. For the other picture—Guido—"Lot and his Daughters," the liberal sum of sixteen hundred guineas was paid. This picture possesses a grandeur of design and an intensity of expression never exceeded. Both these treasures were placed in the National Gallery on Monday, and excited much attention.

The last-received American papers say that the Polka dance had just been introduced into New York, and that it is extremely popular with a portion of the citizens from its near association with the name of one of the Presidential candidates (Polk).

A RIVAL TO LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—A New York paper states that a vessel is shortly expected from Bremen with an immense telescope, which has been manufactured in that country for the National Observatory at Washington. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when it is known that it is contained in fifteen boxes, three of which are sixteen feet in length. The telescope that is now in use at the observatory, was manufactured by the same opticians, and though not half the size of the one on its way to this country, is of great power.

THE POET'S GRAVE!

A DRAMATIC RHAPSODY.

Scene: The Interior of Westminster Abbey, by Moonlight.

Chorus of Enshrin'd Spirits.
Why hold ye here this Feast of midnight Mirth
Disturbing all our ancient quiet tombs?

(Semi-Chorus.)

See! through the glimmering distance something comes,
A Stranger from the Earth!

(A Spectre appears.)

It is the Bard of Hope whose gentle smile
Lights his own footstep through the aisle!

Chorus.

Then hail him, hail! since 'tis to greet
A kindred shade that here we meet;
We'll not repine to break our rest
When CAMPBELL comes to be our guest!
"Immortal amaranth" is wreath'd
Around his head—he's doom'd to be,
Like us, of Mind's eternity!
A Poet's breath he always breath'd!
Wake! Handel, wake! and let the organ's swell,
With strains undying, this our welcome tell!

First Voice.

When in the lap of Poesie
I was a babe, I chanc'd to spy
A starre, precursor of the morn,
Gentilly lighting every thorn
That had a dew-drop to reflect
The beauty of its mild aspect!
I ne' had English to bestowe
Upon its name, but now I know
'Twas Hope, for here its Genius comes
With self-same light to gild our tombs!

Second Voice.

Certes, I would have held on my swete sleep,
Un'custom'd to the duties of the morn;—
But waking up, I have no cause to weep,
Now that I finde Death's minister hath shorn
One of Dan Phebus' sunniest locks and sent
The golden ringlet heere to deck our graves—
A laurel branch with many a tear besprent
It doth appear, and high around there waves
That scarfe of beauty which the clouds put on,
Hope's symbol—the mixt rainbow, whose blent hues
So softly paint the circuit of the sonne
Wide-arch'd across the eastern sky when dews
Of evening weep to see his early fall!—
Welcome, Great Poet! to our Sacred Hall!

Third Voice.

Substance, not semblance of that alchymy
By which strange things unite in harmony,
While to the future did thy Muse intend
Fond Memory behind, a faithful friend,
Follow'd and wept a consecrating tear,
Embalming thee with us for ever here!

Fourth Voice.

Ye old Cathedral aisles,
On whom new lustre's shed
By this unsent-for Poet's smiles,
Lay his head
By thos kindred spirits He
Rival'd so in witchery
Of magic, spell-wrought Poesy!

Chorus.

Sleep! gentle shade!
Within thy honour'd Tomb!
The wreath that Fame bestow'd on Thee
Is doom'd to live eternally—
It cannot fade,
For every Muse has bid it ever bloom!

(The Moon leomes obscured—Silence and darkness fill the Abbey walls.)



FRENCH PRESUMPTION!

AN IMPROMPTU.

Incipit optare, et totis Quinquatribus optat.
The Prince de Joinville longs to have a shot
At our old British tars he says:—
Has he the Shannon's Chesapeake forgot
Or Villeneuve in Nelson's days?
If that he wish for something rare to treat him,
We'll boy not man our herring boats and beat him,
Bind him then afterwards apprentice to
Some collier's mate to teach him what to do
On that proud element which but obeys
Old England's Flag as Sovereign of the Seas! W.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND SCHOOL OF ARTS. Vol. V. Brittain.

This volume contains the collected numbers for the several weeks of a year, illustrated with upwards of 200 wood-cuts. It includes notices of the leading inventions and scientific novelties of the day, and a host of new facts in natural history and experimental philosophy, artistic processes, ornamental manufactures, and the arts of life. The work is soundly edited by Mr. G. Francis, F.L.S.; and the information is popularly conveyed: perhaps, the best feature of the magazine is its great number of processes and practical instructions in the operative arts. It is published at such a rate as to be a marvel of cheapness.

POCKET CHART OF FOREIGN ARCHITECTURE. By ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON, M.D. Bell.

In this chart, the exemplars are arranged chronologically, so as, by a pictured representation, to show the relative antiquity of the architecture of different nations; and to give examples of the Grecian and Roman orders, and of the several styles of architecture which have successively prevailed in various countries. Thus, as Egyptian specimens, we have portions of the temples of Tentyra and Latopolis, one of the Carnac obelisks, a Memnonium statue, and the colossal head of the Sphynx; as Indian, the Caves of Elephanta; as Celtic and Cyclopean, Carnac, Stonehenge, Abury, and Kintbury House. The Grecian is represented by the Parthenon, at Athens; the Roman, by the Arch of Trajan; Byzantine and Romanesque, by Churches at Ancona and Worms; Pointed, or Gothic, by the Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen; and Italian, by the Gondi and Michelozzi Palaces at Florence. Appended to the key to the chart is a list of buildings in London, in which the different styles are exemplified. Altogether, this must be regarded as a very useful little aid for the inquiring traveller.

COMMUNICATIONS ON COAL MINES. By JOHN MURRAY, Ph. D. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This pamphlet contains a series of sensible letters, addressed to the South Shields Committee for investigating the causes of Accidents in Coal Mines. The topics are the "After-damp, and its remedies; scientific instruments; ventilation; safety-lamps; and a substitute for gunpowder, in blasting coal." There is, likewise, a Supplement of useful hints on warming and ventilating churches, and other public buildings. Dr. Murray's unwearied scientific benevolence deserves honourable mention; and this production of a few pages is a portion of his wisdom-tempered scheme.

FACTORIES AND THE FACTORY SYSTEM. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. How.

This well-timed brochure may serve to enlighten "the plain country gentlemen" of certain house upon "that form of industrial organization which is usually called 'The Factory System,'" which, however, it neither attacks nor defends; but it explains what its nature is, and what are its results. The question is, at this moment, of paramount importance; and, as Dr. Taylor's is not a partisan pamphlet, but has been drawn up from parliamentary documents and personal examination, its circulation will, doubtless, effect great good.

A GUIDE TO LIFE ASSURANCE. By A. YOUNG. Groombridge. A pamphlet, containing the origin and progress of the system of Life Assurance, its working and benefits, with directions for effecting a policy—matters of considerable importance in a community of saving habits, such as are the English people.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED FOR SOME OF THE EVILS WHICH CONSTITUTE "THE PERILS OF THE NATION." Seeley and Co.

We have little faith in state doctors, even when regularly "called in;" and crotchet schemes upon paper are not a whit less valuable in our sight. The present volume, however, of nearly 500 pages, appears by its goodly store of facts illustrating the author's position, to be worthy of careful examination. It is divided into two sections—the State of the Nation and Remedies Suggested. The author sets out by showing the vast wealth and capability of the country, whilst the great bulk of the population is immersed in misery and disaffection. He next aims to prove the root of the evil to be the neglect of the Bible, and the setting up of the writings of political economists instead; the growth of the evil to be the idolatry of wealth and money-making; and the evil in its fruit, to be selfishness and oppression, as shown in our agricultural, factory, and trading districts. The remedies suggested are the restoration of God's Word to paramount authority; church extension and national colonization; the lightening of the labour-market; the cottage allotment system; improvement of the dwellings of the poor; amelioration of the New Poor Law; and the advancement of morals. In the latter, the state of the marriage law, beer and gin shops, cigar shops, neglect of Sabbath observance, and railway travelling on Sundays, come in for the author's several animadversion. Nevertheless, he does not probe the wound and leave it to heal of itself; but he suggests a remedy, which, with his recapitulation, fills one hundred pages. Of course, the examination of their soundness would far exceed our limits; but, we repeat that the book is well stored with facts and authorities, so that the reader may judge how far the author's inferences are correct. Usually, books of this class are made up of opinions unsupported by other than the writer's *ipse dixit*, and accordingly of little worth.

RECORDS OF ISRAEL. By GRACE AGUILAR. Mortimer. These "Records" consist of two tales "of a people of whose modern history so little is generally known, that the word Jew is associated only with biblical and ancient recollections, or as connected with characteristics, feelings, and spiritual incitements, wholly distinct from those which relate to man in general." The first is a story of the celebrated Edict of 1492, made at the instigation of the inquisitor, Torquemada, by which from half a million to eight hundred thousand unconverted Jews were banished from Spain; this being the heaviest affliction which had befallen the Jews since the destruction of their Temple, and final dispersion. In the second tale, of 1755—"The Escape"—the incidents and actors are taken from the history of the Jews during their secret existence in Portugal and Spain. The author is evidently of the people whose cause she so zealously and gracefully advocates in this little volume; and, as its general object is to correct some vulgar errors concerning Jewish feelings, faith, and character, we hope the work may be extensively circulated.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CASTLE AND MANOR OF SUDELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Okell, Tewkesbury.

In No. 99 of our journal appeared a view of Sudeley Castle, with some descriptive details, which appear to have been borrowed, by a Correspondent, without acknowledgment, from the little work before us. This explanation is due to its author; and we are pleased to gather from him that not only is the castle being architecturally restored, but the walls are to be re-hung with tapestry, the windows refilled with ancient stained glass; and some very interesting additions to the pictures have been made from the celebrated Strawberry Hill collection. The "brief account" is carefully compiled, and is indispensable to the visitor of taste to Sudeley.

SPRING BUDS, SUMMER FLOWERS, AUTUMN LEAVES, AND WINTER HOURS. By SAMUEL SHEPHERD, F.S.A. Hatchard and Son.

A small volume of poems and sonnets, written at various periods during the space of thirty years; and now published under distinguished patronage, to which, by their religious and moral tone, they are entitled.

THE HAND-BOOK TO PARIS. Eighth Edition, Enlarged. Strange. The great merit of this guide is, that it contains much practical in-

formation upon matters likely to be serviceable to the traveller in France; and, as the author has lived in that country more than 20 years, and gone over the ground which he describes at least fifty times, his little volume is entitled to special mention.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS. By S. FRANCIS, F.L.S. D. Francis.

This is a cleverly arranged collection of some five hundred experiments in the science of Electricity, assembled from various accredited sources, as well as from the author's own practice; he having been accustomed to make all his own apparatus, and to lecture on natural philosophy, for many years. His treatise is stated in the preface to contain more experiments and illustrations than any other work upon the subject; and all the facts that are known with certainty, relative to frictional electricity. When we consider the importance of electricity during the last few years, and its daily increasing attractiveness in explanation of the most stupendous phenomena, we need scarcely recommend this work to the reader's attention: it is neatly printed, and liberally illustrated with wood-cuts.

A TREATISE UPON THE PRACTICAL DRAINAGE OF LAND. By HENRY HUTCHINSON. Houlston and Stoneman.

Draining, as one of the first principles of Agriculture, has, of late years, excited considerable attention, both as to its importance and the mode of executing it. The volume before us is the work of a practical drainer: it is well arranged in sections treating of the several varieties of drainage. That on Boring Artesian Wells, or "bore-holes," as the author terms them, is very striking, from the utility of boring having been as yet but very little considered in connection with drainage.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. No. I. W. P. Kennedy.

The object of this new appearance in the "Periodical" field is "to meet the increased intelligence, in connexion with the strong religious feelings of the age." Nevertheless, it is not intended to be a theological journal: "no subject can occupy the interest of a well-cultivated mind will be excluded. But topics of every kind will be treated by individuals accustomed to view them in their highest relations; and papers of a more strictly religious character will be frequently introduced," though without advocating the distinguishing peculiarities of any particular sect, and merely by referring to those great principles upon which all the evangelical communions are agreed. Such are the principles of this new Review, just issued from Edinburgh. Its table of contents presents a most attractive array of first-class subjects, as Cuvier—Ethiopia—the Corn Trade—Mrs. Grant's Letters—the Crusades—Tractarian Poetry—Domestic Life in Sweden—Sewell's Christian Morals—the Policy of Party—and Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the "Edinburgh Review." The opening paper contains an analysis of the brilliant *Eloge Historique de Baron Cuvier*, by M. Flourens, Secretary to the French Academy of Sciences, and includes a brief history of the life of Cuvier, his labours in natural science, and the splendid discoveries to which they conducted him: for, "it was reserved for Cuvier," says the reviewer, "to show that the laws of classification, and the philosophy of natural history, could rest on no other foundation but an intimate knowledge of the structure and organization of natural bodies. In this manner, Comparative Anatomy became the handmaid of Zoology; and on these two sciences did Cuvier erect the new science of Fossil Remains, which has itself become the basis of Geology, and thus revealed to us so many wonders."

The second paper is a *résumé* of Major Harris's Journey to the Christian Court of Shoa, in Abyssinia. The article on the Crusades has for its text-book Michaud's celebrated *Histoire des Croisades*, the interest of which has been resuscitated of late by a disposition among the writers of *La Jeune France* to applaud the Crusades, and to overawe the suffrages of all history against them. The Poems of the Rev. Mr. Faber and Lord John Manners, "ardent and accomplished disciples of the Oxford school of theology," are the pegs of the paper on Tractarian Poetry; and Miss Bremer's novels, those of the article on Swedish life. The concluding paper on Lord Jeffrey and the Edinburgh Reviewers is a sparkling piece of criticism.

FACTS AND FANCIES. By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., &c.

A volume of gracefully written tales and sketches, as its title implies, alternating fiction with truth; replete with good, taste, and forming a very pleasing acquisition for the drawing-room table. Here is a specimen:—

POMPEII. And this is Pompeii? Magnificent desolation! Before me, in solemn majesty, stands the Temple of the Goddess Fortune; behind me lies that which was once a city, lifeless and motionless—a body without a soul. The noonday sun blazes fiercely in the heavens; the world is up and stirring, but here it is still as night; not bird, not thing of life is there to break the melancholy, sepulchral silence.

Two thousand years ago, a countless multitude occupied this place, full of life, hope, and joy—possessing the same powers, prejudices, and passions which now rule us; nay, on this very spot may Cicero have stood, surrounded by listening crowds; who have all perished, leaving little save these stones to tell of the things that were. I feel awe-stricken and heart-sick; and dare not to move, lest my own footfall should make more dreadful the stillness which exists. Whence comes this sickness, this involuntary yearning of the heart? It is from sympathy with those who are as I must be: it is from innate knowledge of mine own evanescent nothingness.

On a heap of rubbish at my feet lies a small ring, which once perhaps decked the finger of some proud Pompeian dame! that little worthless bauble has here lain buried, while twenty generations of the rich and miserable, the virtuous and the bad, have passed from off the earth. That is unpaired; of them there is no trace; the elements which composed their bodies have entered into other combinations, and their original form is lost. Stay! In nature nothing is or can be destroyed; it may be changed by commixture in proportion and in appearance; it may be now as air and then as water; still the same particles are in being, and ever will be until the end. Here then I see consolation; their minds (whether in heaven, whether in paradise with the hour, or whether animating some other form upon the earth) must also still exist; and those whom I have deplored are not dead; they have merely changed their dwelling-place.

FRENCH—SPANISH—GERMAN—ITALIAN—&c., WITHOUT A MASTERR. Gilbert, Paternoster-row.

We have heard of hand-books to the Continent without a guide, but we very much opine that the ear is not so fit to go alone as the eye, or we should not have so much *patois* in every language all over the earth. What becomes of the phrases, "Castilian purity," "Parisian accent"—"lingua Toscana in bocca Romana?" if, like one bird learning another's song, the ear be not the informant of the peculiar music or harshness of a language? Moreover, no language possesses all the sounds of all others, and therefore it is vain to attempt their description by any visual combinations. The Spanish *j* for instance, to represent which there is no equivalent sound in our language; and the Englishman is referred to another pronunciation of which he knows nothing at all. With this exception, the works in question are admirably conceived, and will serve as capital companions to even a little oral instruction.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS CONVERTED INTO AN EPIC POEM. By C. C. V. G. Shields and Son, Parsonstown.

This paraphrase has been undertaken at the suggestion of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, in his "Postscript to a Life of John Bunyan." The Doctor was of opinion that "The Pilgrim's Progress would be more generally read, and more abundantly useful to a particular class of readers, were it turned into decent verse. The whole body of the dialogue and description might be preserved perfect and entire; and the task would not be difficult, as the work has the complete form of an epic poem, the versification alone excepted. But a poet, and a poet only, could do this work; and such a poet, too, as is experimentally acquainted with the work of God on his own soul." Whether C. C. V. G. possesses these high qualifications may be a matter of dispute. Here is a specimen:—

Then saw I in my dream, while thus they speak,
A miry slough the scene's fair prospect break;
Sunk in the middle plain its slime appear'd,
They mark'd it not until its banks they near'd:
This slough was nam'd DESPOND, and suddenly
Amid its mire, our trav'lers struggling lie;
There wallowing, begrimed with mud and dirt,
And grievously by gathering perils girt;
Christian, by reason of the load he bare,
Began to sink, o'ercome by dread despair;
Then Pliable, with taunting tone of woe,
Cried, "Neighbour Christian, where, pray, art thou now?"
"Truly I know not," Christian meekly said,
While troubled thoughts oppress'd his heart and head.

The book is, certainly, a curiosity in its way: the paraphrase is preceded by a Life of Bunyan, by R. H. Wetherell, Esq.; and the volume concludes with a Key to the Pilgrim's Progress, by the paraphraser, in which he notes: "It is a curious fact, and one not generally known, that a complete design of a Pilgrim's Progress is to

be found in Lucian's 'Hermotimus': it is not to be imagined that Bunyan could have seen it there, from the limited educational advantages he possessed; yet the obvious allegory occurred to his mind, unschooled as it was, in a similar arrangement with that suggested by Lucian."

THOUGHTS ON DUELING, AND ITS ABOLITION. Nickissop. A well-timed pamphlet, recommending, as the only possible, effectual step to prevent Duelling—"the establishment of a Court of Honour, for the trial and cognizance of those affairs for which gentlemen now demand of each other satisfaction; one which will give them an opportunity of appealing to their peers, to judge whether their conduct or that of their antagonist has been that of a gentleman, or unworthy of a gentleman, instead of having to appeal, as at present, to the pistol-barrel." Still, the writer thinks Government must act as the central power.

THE HAND-BOOK TO GIBRALTAR. By an Old Inhabitant. Cowie. A guide-book to the Rock of Gibraltar, with lithographic illustrations, is a true sign of these locomotive times. The powers of steam have, indeed, enlarged our sphere of observation. "Steamers," says our hand-book writer, "run to Spain and Portugal; and the Rock of Gibraltar, being restored to its former dignity of a city, and possessing, for the first time, a bishop (there are now two), with a cathedral, tempts our metropolitan to become a cosmopolite, to undergo the horrors of an eight days' voyage, with the advantage of seeing both Lisbon and Cadiz." The country is well described in the Hand-book; and all the information that a tourist can require, is re very neatly given.

BACKGAMMON: ITS HISTORY AND PRACTICE. By the Author of "Whist." Bogue.

A smart, ironical preface, ushers in this neat little manual of the "brave winter's sport," teeming with "the dainty delicacies of Kenny Meadows' pencil—each design a little history." The author divides his subject into Preliminary, History, Instructions, Chances, Technicalities, and Laws; and each chapter is as lively and rattling as the box and dice itself. Here is a humourous outline of the game:—

Backgammon has always been a fireside, a domestic, a conjugal game; it is not so abstruse as to banish conversation on general topics; it does not, like chess, or love, or art, or science, require the entire man, whilst the ever-recurring rattle of the dice keeps the ear alert and the attention alive; it has often been found an anodyne to the gout, the rheumatism, the azure devils, or "the yellow spleen." Pains and physicians, aims and law suits are forgotten when

The quick dice
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The sounding gammon.

RE-OPENING OF YORK MINSTER.—York Minster was re-opened on Friday week, after having undergone a complete restoration. The Very Rev. W. Cockburn, D.D., the Dean, preached on the occasion.

THE BRAZILIAN TARIFF.—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, a copy of the new Brazilian tariff has reached town, although it has not been officially promulgated, and it is stated that it will cause a very large increase in the duties on all the principal articles of export from this country. It is pretty generally known, that the duties levied on articles of British manufacture, at the present time, though nominally at a uniform rate of 15 per cent., amount in reality to 21 per cent. *ad valorem*, but, by the tariff proposed, these duties will vary in amount; those articles which constitute the bulk of the exports from this country will be subjected to duties, varying from 30 to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, which will, no doubt, have a very serious effect upon British commerce. For this result we have only to blame the restriction which our own laws have placed upon the trade of Brazil, by prohibitory duties upon her staple articles of produce.

A NEW COMET.—The discovery of a new comet, in the constellation of Hercules, was announced on Tuesday at the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences. It is slightly nebulous, but the observations appear to have been as yet imperfect. At the same sitting, M. Gautier gave an account of some new observations of the spots on the sun's disk. He is of opinion that the years in which the greater number of these spots exist, are sensibly colder than when they are comparatively few in number.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday night last that old and deserving favourite of not only the musical public, but also of a large circle of private friends, Puzzi, *il primo coro del mondo*, took his benefit at this house, and if we were to judge by appearances, a *benefit* in the full sense of the word it was. The opera was "Anna Bolena," with the magnificent cast of *Anna Bolena*, Grisi; *Henry VIII*, Lablache; *Percy*, Moriani; the page, Smeaton, Favanti; and *Jane Seymour*, by a Signora Giuseppina Rosetti, from the Grand Opera at Vienna, who, if she be not first-rate, is a singer of very distinguished physical and cultivated powers. Her aria in the second act was very brilliantly executed, and her duet with Grisi deserved the highest praise. Moriani sang divinely in the part of *Percy*, particularly in the duet with Grisi in the second act, and the trio with her and Lablache. The impersonation of *Henry*, by this last mentioned truly great *artiste*, is beyond all eulogy. He seemed to have stepped out of an old Holbein frame. The *beneficiare* played his delightful Fantasia on Bellini's beautiful quartetto, from the "Puritani," "A te o cara," and another *tema* from the "Lucia." Next came the second act of "Guillaume Tell," with Persiani and Mario, the whole winding up with "La Vivandiere," forming altogether one of the most delightful evening's treats that could be enjoyed by musician or accomplished amateur. A word *en partant* to Mr. Lumley; let him select a more *civil* list of boxkeepers, or correct the manners of those in his present employ. The house was crowded to excess.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Gennaro, in "Lucrezia Borgia," is the next part, and unfortunately the last, in which Moriani will appear, before the English public. The tragic nature of the character is said to suit admirably his dramatic style of singing, and abroad has created the utmost enthusiasm by the earnestness of his manner, and the beauty of his intonation in this part.

It is said that Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, is about selecting a play from the rejected of those sent in by the competitors of the prize comedy, £500. Bets are 20 to 1 that Webster will select a play far superior to "Quid pro quo." THE ATTEMPT TO CREATE A DISTURBANCE AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The two individuals who a short time since caused a disturbance by distributing bills at her Majesty's Theatre, with a view to force Mr. Lumley to engage Signor Salvi, having consented to pay £50 each to stop proceedings, the lessee has kindly consented to do so on condition that the money shall be distributed to ten different hospitals to be named by him.

QUID PRO QVO.—A brief correspondence has taken place between Mr. C. Mathews and Mrs. Gore on the subject of the allotment of the characters in this comedy. Mr. Mathews having stated that Mrs. Gore had expressed her regret that there was no part in the comedy which she could offer to Mrs. Mathews, and that Mrs. Gore had suggested that Miss Julia Bennett should play the character originally assigned to herself. The fair authoress in her answer considers the letter of Mr. Mathews confirmatory of the statement in the preface that he had refused the part offered to him, on the plea that he was too old for it. Mrs. Gore adds rather naively, and probably

Irishmen with one another, a society was now proposed, the members of which would meet together for social and literary purposes. It was proposed that there should be at least one or two *conversations* during the session, at which an opportunity would be afforded of exhibiting the works of Irish artists of every branch—of Irish painters and Irish sculptors, to be enlivened by Irish music; but it was not intended to exclude the English from these reunions. At present it was not intended to form a club, but Mr. E. Tennent expressed a hope that one day their association would be formed on that footing. It was very properly provided that there should be no exclusion on account of religious or political grounds. Resolutions were agreed to for forming such an association, to be called the Irish Society, with a view to remedy the present estrangement of Irish gentlemen. In the evening, about seventy gentlemen who had been present, dined together, and pledged themselves to give every assistance to the society. A great many noblemen and gentlemen have promised to unite in the same object. Such a society is much wanted. The Irish have too long been estranged from each other, and it is now to be hoped that a social and cordial union will be formed among them, and will be productive of such good effects that, at least, no one will ever dream of the repeal of such an association. It is lamentable that intelligent and enlightened men should be excluded from social intercourse because religious differences may have existed between them, or, as Mr. Tennent humorously observed, "because they differed as to the proper discriminating duty between brown, clayed, and white sugar," and we feel real pleasure at the prospect that this exclusive system is about to be reformed altogether.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—It appears from the official table of mortality that the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 6th inst., was 871.

DALMAS.—Since the arrival of the reprieve, Dalmas has been exceedingly cheerful, but has abstained from making the slightest allusion to the dreadful crime of which he stands convicted. His daughters have for the present discontinued their visits, and we believe, through the influence of the reverend chaplain, and the kindness of some friends, have been placed in respectable situations. The conduct of these young women has been praiseworthy in the extreme, and has gained for them the pity and esteem of all those with whom they have come in contact since the occurrence which threw them in an unprotected state upon the world.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HOLBORN.—Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the shooting-gallery, 288, High Holborn, who was shot by Mr. Touchet, the brother of Lord Audley (of which the particulars are given in the police report) is still in the hospital, and in a very precarious state. The ball entered close to the spine, and about the centre of the back, without touching a vital part. As yet the surgeons cannot trace the ball, although they made every effort to do so, for the purpose of extracting it. Notwithstanding the shock Mr. Smith sustained by the wound, he was enabled after receiving it to walk, with the assistance of his son, to the cab that conveyed him to the hospital. He is in his fiftieth year, and has a wife and two sons. Lord Audley is incessant in his attentions to Mr. Smith. Besides the hospital surgeons, his lordship's own medical men daily attend him, and his servants enquire after him twice or three times a day. As regards Mr. Touchet, no reason can be assigned for the murderous attempt.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FORIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Campbell, the poet, has left all his personal property to his niece, Mary Campbell. Among it is the copy of a portrait of her Majesty, sent to him by the Queen herself; and the silver bowl presented to him when Rector of the University of Glasgow. The personal property was sworn under £2000. The testator states in his will, that he makes no provision for his son, because he will be entitled to a certain sum of money on the testator's decease, which he deems a competent provision for him.

A letter dated Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 14, and addressed to a party in Bath, states that the writer, who has frequent opportunities of hearing of Frost, Williams, and Jones, says they are all well in health and spirits; and, owing to recent alterations in the convict system, are now at liberty, in the colony, and are consequently free to dispose of their labour as they please.

A letter from Florence of the 26th of June informs us that Prince Jerome Bonaparte has precipitately left that city, after long occupying one of the finest palaces of Florence, where he formerly held a sort of court. The Prince's sudden departure is ascribed to financial embarrassments which it is impossible for him to overcome at this moment. The Marchioness has not accompanied him.

At the present time passengers are actually being conveyed from Newcastle to London, by steam-boat, at the rate of two shillings per head.

The Bristol and Gloucester Railway (7½ miles in length) was opened throughout on Monday morning, and the event was marked with the usual demonstrations of rejoicing. By the opening of this line the inconvenience which has been hitherto experienced from the disconnection of the chain of railway between the west and the north of England is obviated.

A cat was last week thrown down a coal-pit at Whitehaven by some cruel and mischievous person, and was afterwards found at a depth of 96 fathoms as well as if nothing had happened.

The Customs receipts at Liverpool, for the month ending the 5th instant, have been the greatest ever known, the amount having reached half a million sterling; and that, notwithstanding the great reduction which has taken place in the duties upon timber, turpentine, and other important articles, and the entire abolition of the duties on exports. The receipts at Liverpool for the first half of the present year have exceeded £2,150,000 sterling, or nearly one-fourth of the entire Customs of the whole empire for the same period.

On Monday afternoon, a special train on the South Western Railway arrived at the terminus, Nine Elms, containing nine tons and a half of Syce silver, which had been brought from Portsmouth. The above specie is part of the money agreed upon by the Chinese government to be paid to this country for the ransom of Canton, and arrived at Portsmouth a few days ago in her Majesty's ship Chidlers. The specie was conveyed to the Mint.

The boy Jones, who became so notorious by secreting himself in Buckingham Palace, has, it appears, been playing his pranks at sea. He has for some time been on board the War-eagle as a first class boy. During last month, while the ship was between Tunis and Algiers, there was the exciting cry of "A man overboard!" The life buoy was let go, which blazed away with a steady beautiful light, and dropped considerably astern immediately. The cutters were lowered after a little confusion, and pulled for the buoy, where they found no less a person than Master Jones, who was holding on with one hand, and dashing the sparks (arising from the port-fire) from his face with the other. As they approached he sung out—"Here I am, look lively." They quickly succeeded in getting him into one of the boats, the other taking the buoy in tow. It was believed that he jumped overboard for the purpose of seeing the life-buoy light burning.

The convicts, Barber and Fletcher, sailed on Monday from Woolwich, with upwards of 300 convicts, on board the Agincourt, for Norfolk Island. Previous to his departure Barber wrote a long letter to the *Times*, reiterating his innocence in the most solemn manner, and expressing his regret that his counsel did not call all the clerks of his house to submit every paper connected with his case. Had this been done, he says, and if other parties who had transactions with him had been examined, they would have proved facts raising the strongest possible presumption against his being a guilty participant in the frauds.

The Madras East India ship, Captain Kitching, took fire on Monday night at Deptford, and very considerable damage was done to her. The origin of the fire is unknown; some attribute it to spontaneous combustion amongst the Government stores in the fore-hold.

Recently intelligence has been received from Sydney, Cape Breton, concerning the loss of the Sir George Prevost, emigrant ship, on a reef of rocks to the westward of Gaberous, and but for the moderate state of the weather it might have terminated in a fearful sacrifice of human life, the ship having upwards of 160 souls on board. Happily, however, the crew were all saved.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Queen's counsel:—John Hodgson, Esq., Charles Stewart Whitehurst, Esq., Wm. J. Alexander, Esq., Robert Charles Hildyard, Esq., and James Parkes, Esq.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Hon. Miss Caroline Boyle, niece to the Earl of Cork, and Maid of Honour to the Queen Dowager, had a miraculous escape from drowning a few days ago, at Alariston, the Earl's seat near Falmouth. Miss Boyle was on a pleasure excursion on the lake, and when pushing off among some windows she lost her footing, and fell from the boat where the water was 10 feet deep. Miss Boyle clung to the boughs. Miss Warburton, her companion, threw her end of an ear from the shore. Miss Mary Boyle, who had been waiting the arrival of the tow-boat, at the further end of the lake, alone unmoved the boat, and assisted by Miss Warburton, succeeded in dragging in the last in less lady just as her strength was giving way and her hands were relaxing their hold.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, another steam-boat collision took place on the river Thames, off the residence of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, by which two lives of many were placed in the greatest jeopardy. It appears that the Iris, a Chelsea boat, was proceeding up the river with the tide, when, of a sudden, or rather, she ran into the side of the Daylight iron boat, and the crash was tremendous. Nothing could exceed the alarm of the passengers, the females especially, but the captain of the Daylight successfully exerted himself in making the Lambeth stars, when the passengers were removed to another vessel, the Mo, agent, for the completion of the voyage.

DRUNKENNESS AND DEATH AT FAIRFORD FAIR.—Sunday evening, Harriet Millwood, a maid-of-all-work, who with her husband kept a large toy shop at Fairford fair, and who had been in the habit of going to different fairs to follow the same occupation, drank to such excess as to become much intoxicated. Her husband and servants, in consequence, some words, when the latter declared she would stop on the ground, to take, and managed to get her a boat east for the purpose of going home. When about to drive away, her husband, who had suffered much from her misconduct during the evening, exclaimed with much terror, "I wish you may break your neck before you get home." The wretched woman took no notice of the observation, nor did she make any reply, but she had not driven away more than 200 yards, when she tumbled out of the vehicle, and falling with considerable force on her head, actually broke her neck, and in a few moments was a corpse.

FURIOS DRIVING.—On Tuesday afternoon two young women, named Ann Jones, the wife of a mariner now at sea, and Mary Wilson, a sempstress, of No. 6, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, went out for an afternoon's walk; and, after

remaining some time in Old Stepney churchyard, they left for the purpose of returning home, and had just reached the remains of King John's Palace, on Stepney-green, about 100 yards from the Cemetery, when a horse, driven at a furious rate, and which was drawing a cart along the road, knocked them both down close to the curb-stone, and the off-wheel passed over the body of Mrs. Jones, and killed her on the spot.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday afternoon Ellen Anderson, one of the female servants of Mr. Locke, of 140, Sloane-street, fell from the parapet of the house into the area, and was so seriously injured, that death is likely to ensue. It is stated that she was making her way to the next house on a visit to one of the servants there, as she had frequently done before.

SUDDEN DEATH ON THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, on the body of Mr. Thomas Anthony Fenton, aged eighty, of Finchley Park, Ripley, Surrey. It appeared that deceased had come to London by the Croydon train on Tuesday morning, and he was returning at twenty-minutes to five P.M., and had just taken his seat in a first class carriage with two of his sons. As the train began to move, his sons observed him lean forward, and on a closer inspection discovered that he had become suddenly indisposed. They caused the train to be stopped and deceased was conveyed from the carriage to a waiting-room, and Mr. Clarke, a surgeon, was sent for. On his arrival he pronounced deceased dead, most probably from the rupture of some blood vessel, caused by over-exertion at his advanced time of life.—Verdict, "Natural death."

THE MARKETS.

COTX-EXCHANGE.—Friday.—Since Monday last, the arrivals of English wheat fresh up to our market have been only moderate. The samples left over from that day having been mostly disposed of, the show here this morning was by no means large. The demand, however, for all descriptions, was in a very sluggish state, and previous rates were barely supported. In foreign wheat, next to nothing was doing, although the holders were disposed to take less money. Barley was very heavy in sale, and the term low'r. Malt might have been purchased at a further decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Oats, beans, peas and flour, were a mere drug, and somewhat cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 43d; barley, 22d; oats, 32d. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 22d. Foreign: wheat, 61d; barley, 56d; oats, 65d; peas, 59d qrs. Flour, 35d sacks; malt, 58d qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 54s; ditto white, 53s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 44s to 54s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingstone and Ware, 62s to 64s; Cheviot, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 33s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 35s; white, 35s to 38s; boiler, 35s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s to 4s; Suffolk, 3s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s per 290 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 55s to 61s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. In Bond—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, 22s to 27s; rye, 19s to 24s; ditto feed, 1s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the favourable state of the weather, the business doing, in all kinds of seeds, is small, at barely late rates.

The following are the present rates.—Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 43s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 1s to 2s; mustard seed, 17s to 20s; white ditto, 1s to 1s; turnip, 4s to 4s; turnips, 1s to 2s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 23s per 100 lbs. of ten quarters; Linseed cake, English, £9 15s to £10 10s; foreign, £2 15s to £4 10s per 1000 lbs.; rapeseed cake, £10 0s to £12 0s per ton; canary 55s to 58s per quarter.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 22s 11d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 38s 2d; peas, 36s 6d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 34s 1d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 33s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 12s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—During the whole of the week this market has ruled extremely inactive, owing to recent large imports, and prices of most descriptions are on the decline. The stock is now about 4000000 lbs, larger than at the corresponding period in 1843.

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar—the supply of which in warehouse is very extensive for the time of year, we have to report a very dull inquiry, and, in some instances, the rates are 6d per cwt. easier.

Coffee.—Although the quantity of coffee offering is rather extensive, a fair amount of business is doing, and prices are about stationary.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter has again ruled heavy, at a decline of quite 1s per cwt. Corks and Limericks have sold at 72s to 74s, and Waterford 73s to 74s per cwt. For forward delivery several parcels have sold at 42s 6d to 42s 9d per cwt. The stock is now nearly 2000 casks less than in 1843.

Hops.—The reports which continue to arrive from East Kent are, on the whole, somewhat favourable; but those from most other quarters state that the bine is looking un-promising. The supply of hops offering is extremely small, yet the amount of business doing is by no means extensive at late rates. Sussex pockets, 26s to 26 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 26 10s to 27; Mid Kent ditto, £7 to £10; do. bags, 27 to 28 10s; East Kent pockets, £2 to £3; Choice do., £10 to £12.

Wool.—Although the imports of wool continue large, and several public sales are declared, the demand by private contract is rather active at full prices.

Potatoes.—The season for old potatoes being now nearly closed, those qualities are a dull sale at barely late rates. New potatoes sell steadily at from 8d to 15s per cwt.

Coals.—Hollway Main, 23s; Ord's Redhugh, 18s; Old Pontop, 1s 6d; West Wyke, 22s; Gosforth, 24s; New March, 22s; Bradby's Hilton, 23s 6d; Hilton, 25s; Russell's Hilton, 23s per ton.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale here, this morning, was only limited, and comparatively speaking, of very inferior quality, while the beef trade was exceedingly heavy, at barely the late depression in the quotations. We had on offer, 140 Scots from Aberdeen, and fifteen cows from Rotterdam, the latter being in very poor condition. The numbers of sheep were small; owing to which, the mutton trade was active, at fully Monday's prices. With lambs, we were abundantly supplied, while the sale for them was in a very sluggish state, at barely stationary figures. Calves were in full average supply, and heavy demand. The primest qualities of veal were quite dear; but other kinds declined in value quite 2d per lb. Beasts, 470; cows, 160; sheep and lambs, 10,010; calves, 451; pigs, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy general demand here to-day, and prices were barely supported. Per Sib., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 5d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse wool sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 1s 8s to 2s 4d; and quarter old store pigs, 1s 6d to 2s 0d each. Beasts, 470; cows, 160; sheep and lambs, 10,010; calves, 451; pigs, 320.

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COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Money Market has remained in a very quiet state since our last publication. There is still great abundance of capital unemployed, but at the same time profitable channels for annual incomes to the capitalists are gradually unfolding themselves. Circumstances have latterly much improved the present condition and the future prospects of the great Joint Banking Associations in the Metropolis, and the shares in them are daily now attracting the attention of those who desire to invest their property at fair profits and with solid security.

For the shares of the London and Westminster Bank, the demand continues to exceed the supply in the market for sale, and to make purchases, higher prices must be submitted to the buyers. In the shares of the Union Bank of London, also, increased activity prevails, in consequence of the very satisfactory annual report made on Wednesday by the Court of Directors.

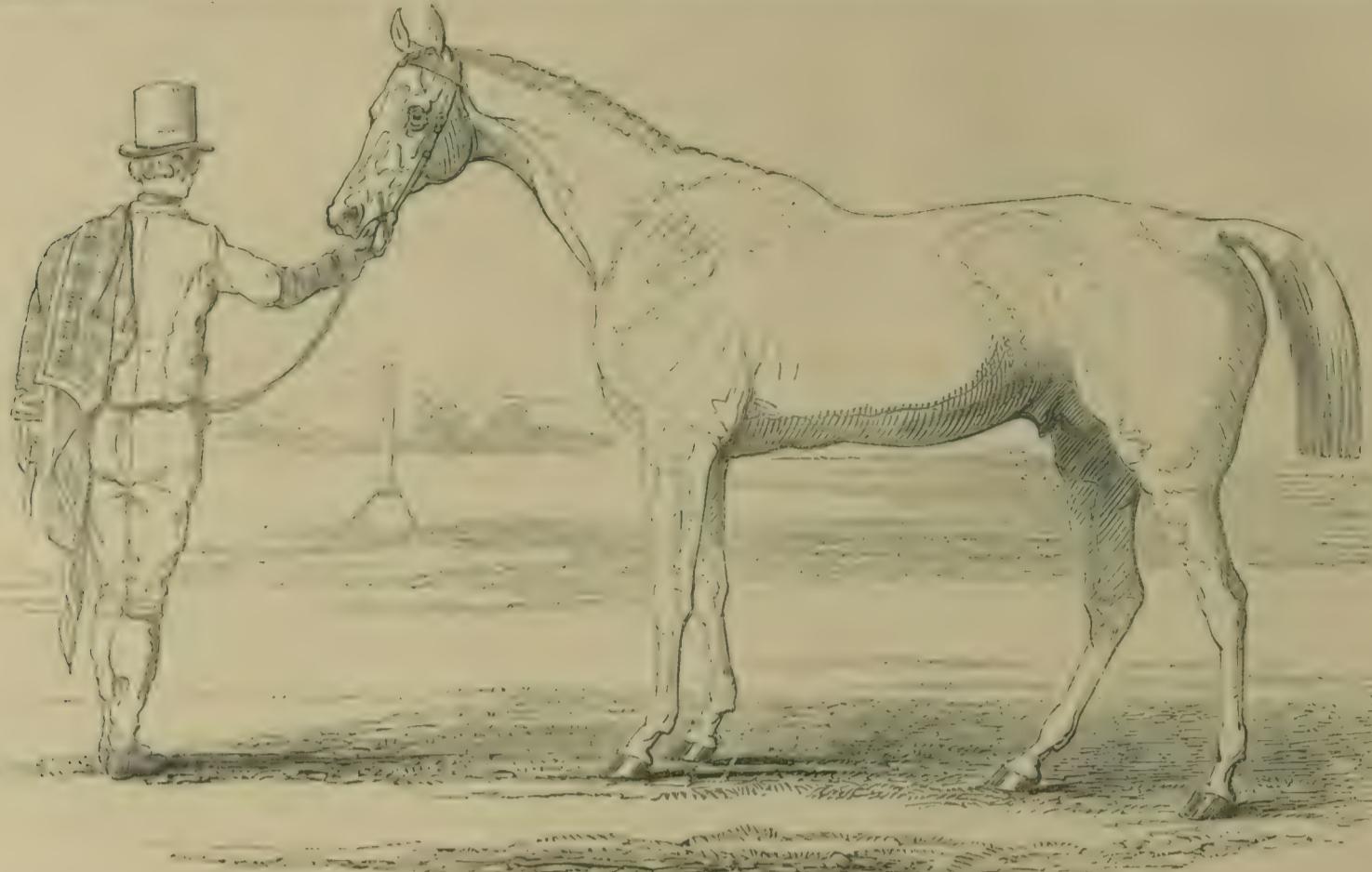
For India Stock, likewise, a considerable demand has existed throughout the week, and higher prices have been consequently demanded. Bank Stock has also advanced to 2 ½; and in all these descriptions of securities, a fair portion of business has been transacted. Not so, however, is the present condition of our Funded Debt, for the transactions on the Eng. & Stock Exchange, where our last publication, have been neither extensive nor interesting. The nominal interest consider the present price of the Consols too high for investment, with security to the monies so invested; but still, small purchases made by trustees and by public companies, have caused them to rise to nearly 100 per cent. of their face value.

Against the shares of the great railway associations, also, the abundance of money is appearing most favourably. The dispute so long existing between the Grand Junction and the London and Birmingham Companies having been amicably arranged, public confidence is again reappearing in the solidity of the property, and a considerable improvement in the value of both these great mid-railways has been the necessary consequence.

Great North of England and Midland Counties' shares have likewise advanced severally £2, and an equal improvement has occurred in those of the Great Western and of the Liverpool and Manchester lines. Edinburgh and Glasgow are 61 to 62, and the other lines last week, and so also are those of the Great Western and Ayr lines. In short, there is no money coming about ready to be lent at the present rates.

Against the shares of the great continental railways, also, the same improvement is appearing.

On the Royal Exchange, the foreign exchange market



COLONEL PEEL'S "ORLANDO," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY. DRAWN BY J. F. HERRING, SEN., ESQ.

And Wood replies, I've been no doubt
Imposed on by that bad man, Goodman.

The Judge then cries this cause has failed,
And every one I think must see vy!
Goody is bad; so in your hands
Jury! defendant's verdict leave I!

With this remark, which here to make,
Justice—too much disgusted—begs;
That Lords perform a blackguardfeat,
When they begin to bet with Legs!

With this Peel's counsel turns and says,
We've gained, now what are you going to stand O?
What, but a very feast of gold,
Part of stakes that won Orlando!

The great interest excited by "The Running Rein Case," and the verdict for the proprietor of "Orlando," induces us to present to our readers the above portrait, from a drawing by Mr. J. F. Herring, sen.

Orlando stands 15 hands 1 inch high; and his colour is a bright bay; he has a white face, and white hind legs; is a wiry animal, and very blood-looking; his head is lean, and full of character; his neck light; shoulders oblique; good fore and back ribs; deep in the brisket; good arms and thighs, and flat legs; rather long pasterns, with capital feet; he is one of the best tempered animals perhaps, as a race horse, that we have ever seen.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

Many readers of the *Court Circular* may remember "the early service," "the daily service," and "the afternoon service," at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, which, during the London season, are attended by many persons of distinction:

the Duke of Wellington and Sir Frederick Trench, for example, are regular attendants at the early service. The history and details of the establishment, are not, however, so well known.

The Chapel Royal, then, is believed to be the same that belonged to the ancient hospital, suppressed by Henry VIII. It was retained, in accordance with the good old custom of attaching a place of worship to all noble residences, beneath whose roof the lord of the manor and his humblest ploughman might meet to worship the God of rich and poor, in whose sight each had equal claims to regard. It is a Royal Peculiar, and, as such, is exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. Divine service is performed here in the same manner as at our various cathedrals. Its establishment consists of a Dean, usually the Bishop of London, who has a salary of £200 per annum; a Lord High Almoner; a Sub-Almoner, whose salary is £97 11s. 8d. per annum; a Clerk of the Queen's Closet, who has beneath his jurisdiction three deputy clerks, and a closet keeper, the latter of whom is allowed £41 per annum, besides £50 for necessaries, and £31 5s. for linen and washing. Besides these, there are one or two inferior officers, such as choristers, &c.

This is not the only ecclesiastical foundation belonging to what is termed the Queen's household. There are in all forty-eight chaplains, that preach in turn before the Royal Family, though of that number but few of them perform service in the Chapel Royal, and we know not that all have salaries. In addition to those chaplains, there are ten priests in ordinary; but several of these offices are held by one and the same person.

There is one relic of the old Papal times still lingering among these officers, who, if now abolished, was in existence as late as 1815, when the Rev. Dr. Henry Fly held the office. It is that of *Confessor to the Royal Household*: of course, as auricular confession is not a tenet of our church, the situation is happily a sinecure. It brings a salary of thirty-six pounds ten shillings only to its holder: the reverend gentleman who held the office in 1815, was also one of the ten priests in ordinary.

There are, in addition to those officers, sixteen gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, who have each a salary of £73 yearly; and five Clergymen, and eight Gentlemen in Waiting.

The organist and composer has a salary of £146 yearly; the ordinary organist, £41 10s.; The violist, £40, and the lutist, £41 10s. yearly; but, as these instruments form no part of the modern choir, these places are sinecures, generally held by two Gentlemen of the Chapel. The musical service of the

Chapel has been famed, probably, from the time of the founder. Henry VIII., we know, was not only a lover of music, but himself an accomplished musician; and we infer this part of his household to have been on a scale of grandeur and magnificence in accordance with his well-known taste for splendour and display.

The sergeant of the vestry has a salary of £182 2s. per annum; the groom of the vestry, £51 12s.; the yeoman of the vestry, £54 15s.; and there is also paid for maintaining and teaching ten children of the Chapel Royal (choristers), £320 per annum.

In the time of George III., the King, when in town, was always preceded to the Chapel Royal by a nobleman carrying the sword of state, and attended by the Lords and Groom of the Bedchamber, the Gold Staff Officer, and other officers in waiting; accompanied by the various members of the Royal Family, and such of the foreign and native nobility as happened to be in the palace at the period. The heralds and pursuivants at arms also attended, the procession being closed by the band of gentlemen pensioners.

The King was indeed a most regular attendant. Madame d'Arblay, in her memoirs, recently published, describes the perseverance with which he continued his religious duties there during 1747, at the time when he was in the prime of life, and she was one of the robing-women. According to her account he perseveringly attended prayers in November, until the Queen and family, dropping off one by one, used to leave the King, the parson, and his Majesty's equerry, to "freeze it out together."

Previous to the addition of a Chapel to Buckingham Palace, her Majesty and the Court were constant attendants at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The chapel is situated on the western side of the court-yard of the palace. It is a small square in plan, possessing few striking features, being altogether plain and unostentatious. In this point, it is in perfect keeping with the palace itself. A gallery runs round one half of the building, the centre portion of which, immediately over the entrance doorway, is appropriated to her Majesty and suite. The ceiling is very superb, and is one of the earliest specimens of the new style, introduced by Holbein into England, in 1540. The form of the whole is flat, with a slight curve or rise, at the two long sides; the rib-mouldings are of wooden frame work, suspended to the roof above; the panels have plaster grounds, and on these are painted various heraldic subjects, the centres being Tudor emblems. The subject is gilt, shaded boldly with bistre; the roses glared with a red colour, and the arms emblazoned in their proper colours; leaves painted dark green, ornamented each subject; and the general ground of the whole was light blue. The mouldings of the ribs are painted green, and some are gilt; the under-side, dark blue, with a running gilt ornament. This ceiling has undergone several repairs; in one of which the blue ground was painted white. In 1826, when the chapel was enlarged, under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, the blue ground was discovered, as were some of the mottoes in the small panels.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE FREE-GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT NEWPORT.

This ancient building is celebrated for its association with the fortunes of Charles I., during that ill-fated Sovereign's sojourn in the Isle

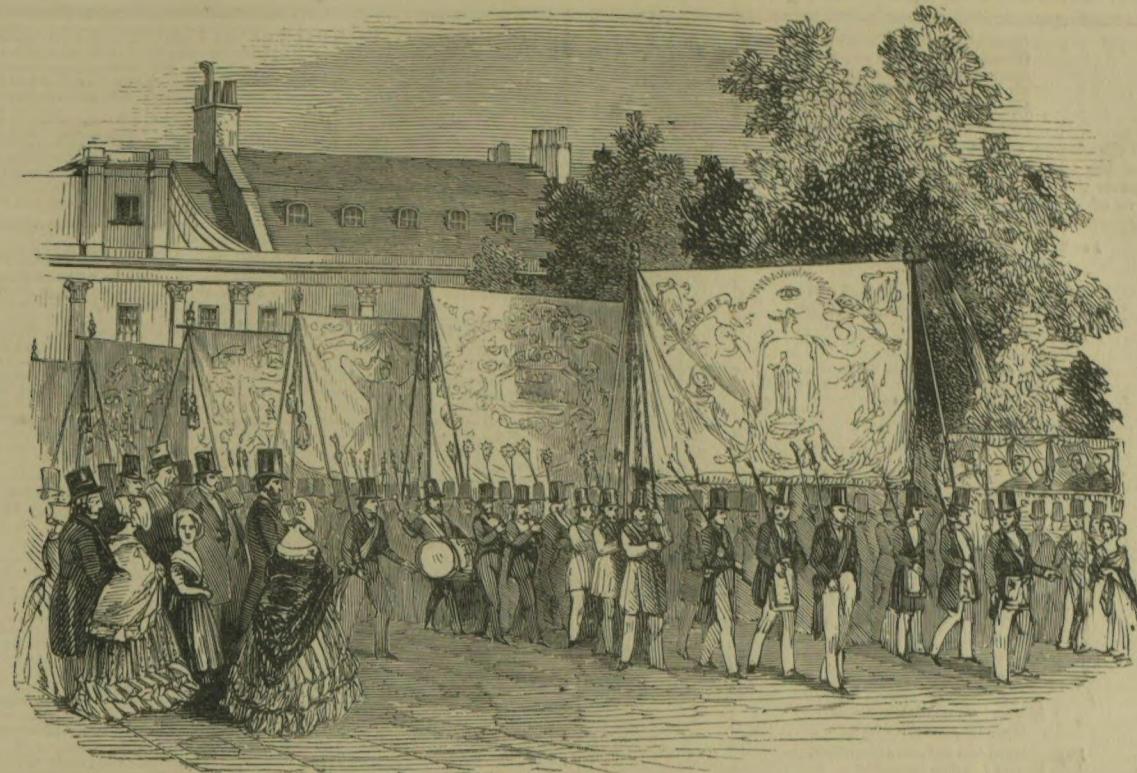


THE ROYAL CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S.



THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

of Wight. It is still used as a school-house, and is exteriorly built of the soft freestone found in the island, shaped into rough resemblance of bricks; but, at the angles of the building, the stones are neatly squared: parts of the stacks of chimneys shown in the engraving are built of brick. The school-room is the apartment in which Charles and the Commissioners met: it is panelled with oak, which is generally in a dilapidated condition. At the east end of the room, within the memory of a very old man, was a canopy, beneath which, tradition says, the King's chair was placed. On the north side of the room, and near the canopy, are two doors, through one of which—that nearest to the window—Charles had communication with his partisans; though it is more probable that the King entered the room by this door. The room below has some tolerably ornamental carving, but of a later date than the main building.



MEETING OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS, IN FINSBURY-SQUARE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS.

Monday was the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of this institution, which is stated to number in its list nearly 40,000 members. The place of muster was Finsbury-square, and thither the several lodges passed in procession, each accompanied by its banner and band of music, committee bearing ornamented wands, and wearing their insignia of office. The weather was brilliant, and the appearance of the banners very splendid, there being no lack of gold and silver upon these huge floating sheets of emblazonry. The bands played lively airs, and, making allowance for the vast numbers, the line of procession was well kept. At the place of muster, represented in our engraving, the scene was that of a general holiday, and there seemed to be but one feeling of satisfaction and joy pervading the "Old Friends," and the vast assemblage of spectators. The several lodges having formed in the square, proceeded to the large tavern known as Highbury Barn, and there passed the day in festivity. There were in the entire procession nearly 2000 persons, 74 banners, and 30 bands of music; and the moving masses of spectators were astounding.

The respectable appearance of the "Old Friends" could scarcely fail to impress the spectator with associations of full employment, and the very healthy condition of "well-to-do." The "Order" is an improved Friendly Society, one of those institutions which, when founded upon correct principles, and prudently conducted, are beneficial both to their members and to the community at large. Like most of that which is excellent in English habits, these societies are of very ancient origin, for the guilds, or social corporations of the Anglo Saxons, seem on the whole to have been friendly associations, made for mutual aid and contribution to meet the pecuniary exigencies which were perpetually arising from burials, legal exactations, penal mulscts, and other payments or compensations. The quality of the members of these societies was not, however, confined to the operative classes. And it is now no longer necessary to establish a mutual guarantee against legal exactions and penal mulscts; and the objects of friendly societies are limited to an insurance against the natural contingencies of sickness, infirmity, and death. Nevertheless, they are clearly to be traced to the customs of our ancestors a thousand years since.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT GUERNSEY, TO ADDRESS THE QUEEN.

Our readers may remember that certain injurious and unfounded imputations have lately been cast upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of the island of Guernsey; insomuch that the Government were induced, by the representations of the Governor, to despatch a number of troops to the island to suppress the imaginary insurrection. To repudiate altogether this insinuation, the islanders met in great numbers on the 2nd instant, to assure the Queen of their unshaken attachment and allegiance to her Majesty's person and Government. The day will hereafter be a memorable one in the history of the island; for up to this period a general public meeting of the inhabitants of Guernsey was a thing unknown. At all former times, and under the most urgent circumstances, the opinions of the people of the

island had no other organs of expression than the States, the Court, and parochial meetings of the rate-payers. By many, indeed, it was maintained that by such means only could the public wishes be proclaimed in a constitutional manner, and that a general meeting of the inhabitants would be subversive of constitutional order. There were others, however, who could not subscribe to this opinion. The question was mooted by this party as an experiment; and, it being hailed by respectable persons of all classes, Tuesday was the day fixed for this "novel and interesting event."

As early as three o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the island were on the alert, as if in preparation for a national holiday. In the town of St. Peter-Port, workmen were busy in every direction hanging flags and garlands, and raising arches of evergreens and flowers brought in cart-loads from the country.

The public promenade, known as "the New Ground," was judiciously fixed on as the place of meeting, where a substantial and capacious hustings, which afterwards gave accommodation to upwards of 200 persons, was erected by Mr. Daniel de Putron. The centre was ornamented with the Royal Standard of England, whilst the Union Jack floated at each corner.

Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting, but long before this the crowd commenced to pour in, and by noon there was collected such an assemblage of both sexes as was never before witnessed in Guernsey. Some have estimated them at 10,000 and others at 16,000, but they may safely be stated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

The assemblage consisted of both sexes, and of all classes, and as the meeting was considered almost as a religious solemnity, all were dressed in their holiday attire, so that the mass presented a most animating appearance. Punctually at twelve o'clock, the gallant and venerable General Sir Thomas Saumarez, who the day previous had completed his 84th year, ascended the hustings, and was loudly cheered by the multitude,—the band, which was placed on a platform in front of that construction, at the same time playing the national anthem, and the whole of the assemblage being uncovered. There were on the hustings the Very Reverend the Dean, the Reverend Thomas Brock, Commissary of Guernsey, and the greater part of the Clergy and Ministers of the island, the bailiff and most of the magistrates, Sir Thomas Mansell, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Lane, Major Rynd, and a very considerable number of naval and military officers, both native and British, together with Colonels and Officers of the Militia, and many of the most respectable of the inhabitants.

The business of the meeting having been opened by the venerable chairman, resolutions were passed, and a dutiful and loyal address voted to her Majesty, amid the enthusiastic shouts of the multitude; after which the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. The platform was then vacated, the signing of the address commenced, and in a short time 980 signatures were affixed to it. From the New Ground, the vast assembly dispersed, to witness the decorations in the town; at about seven o'clock, a vessel, of about 150 tons, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Machon; the Independent Club-house was brilliantly illuminated, fireworks were displayed, and the rejoicings were kept up till midnight.

Our engraving, from an artistic sketch, obligingly forwarded by a correspondent at Guernsey, represents the New Ground during the meeting.



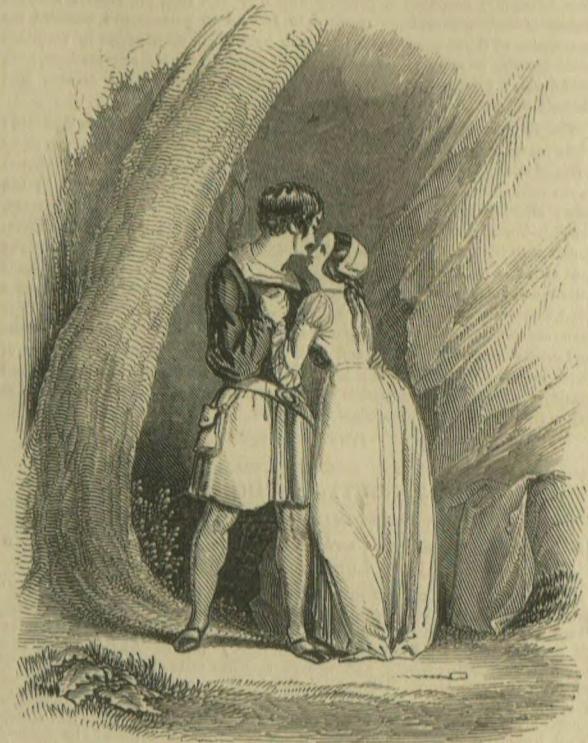
GREAT MEETING AT THE NEW GROUND, GUERNSEY.

FITZ-STEPHEN.

"THE OLD SAILOR."

"The great King of Kings
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder.
Take heed, for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.—SHAKESPEARE.

From the earliest period of English naval history, the name of Fitz-Stephen stands recorded as belonging to the bravest and most skilful mariners of the British Isles. When William the Norman invaded England, a Fitz-Stephen steered the gorgeous vessel that conveyed the Conqueror to his



future kingdom, and it was the grandson of this man who commanded the White Ship, which was wrecked on the Catte du Raz, when Prince William, the worshipped of his father's heart, together with the flower of the English and Norman nobility, perished in the ocean, and found at the same moment, death of violence and an unblest grave. Fitz-Stephen was not himself to be blamed for this—the catastrophe was owing to the intoxication of his pilots, who had drunk deep of the ruddy wine, in honour of their royal and noble freight. But the devoted commander would not survive the lost heir to the throne of England—he had gone down with his vessel when she first sank, but rose again buoyant on the waters and gained the mast of the wreck, whose top was above the surface—here he might have remained in safety, but on enquiring for the Prince, of a Rouen butcher, who was the only person saved, and learning that he was drowned, he flung himself back into the sea and settled down beneath the waves a voluntary, but a useless sacrifice.

Was the hand of retributive justice displayed in this disaster? The proud monarch, who had usurped his brother's throne and deprived him of his sight, had anticipated a long succession of his own lineal descendants to rule over the dominions which he had seized; he had embarked for England after obtaining the oath of fealty from the Norman barons to his son—that son, who in the midst of revelry and joyous mirth, whilst sky and sea were beautifully serene, was untimely and suddenly summoned into the presence of the King of Kings, and the worldly ambition of his father, which had urged him into the perpetration of crime, was crushed and annihilated. "He never smiled again."



After this event the family of Fitz-Stephen became obnoxious to the court and to the nobility. Their presence awakened in the breasts of bereaved parents painful recollections that could not be subdued—recollections of the young, the brave, and the beautiful, who would never return, and whose bodies the greedy waves had not restored for Christian burial. Death is at all seasons appalling, and brings regret and sorrow to the survivors; yet there is a melancholy satisfaction in hearing the last utterance of the dying, closing the eyes of the dead, and laying the perishing remains within the silent sepulchre. But oh! how greatly is the heart agonized when separated for ever from those whom we have loved—no voice to scold and cheer the departing spirit, but suddenly cut off when hope was brightest, and home, with all its dear delights and sweet enjoyments, was daily getting nearer. Oh! how the mind's eye dwells with appalling interest upon the ghastly corpse dashed about at the mercy of the winds and waves! There is something consolatory in having witnessed the depositing of the coffin in its narrow prison-house; it gives a locality to the departed; remembrance revives the funeral scene, and there is a certainty that the inanimate body is mingling with its kindred earth. But dreadfully distressing it is when even these melancholy consolations are denied, and imagination pictures the sallow and bloated body rolled over and over by the billows, or becoming a prey to the monsters of the deep.

Fitz-Stephen was a bold, generous, and chivalrous youth, much valued and

esteemed by his relatives, who now, in addition to their sorrow for his loss, found themselves compelled to withdraw for a time into partial obscurity that implied disgrace. In the reign of Henry the First, however, they appear to have regained favour, for we find one of them acting in the capacity of Secretary to the proud prelate Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose unjustifiable assassination caused him to be canonized as a saint; and we also see another of the family, Robert Fitz-Stephen, at the head of a body of retainers subjugating Ireland to the supreme control of Dermot, King of Leinster, who had been exiled by his subjects. But Dermot did not long survive his success, and the whole dominion of Ireland devolved on Richard, Earl of Strigil, who had married Dermot's daughter. The adventurers who had achieved this conquest appropriated to themselves as their share of the spoil certain portions of the country, over which they exercised a princely authority and rule, till Henry, growing jealous of their proceedings, repaired to Ireland in person, and received the submission of the usurpers, who offered to hold their acquisitions in vassalage to the crown; he restored some of the Irish chieftains to their possessions, gave confirmatory grants of territory to several of the English, and created Earl Richard Seneschal of Ireland.

Fitz-Stephen the warrior acquired considerable tracts of land in Wexford; while his brother, a sea-captain who traded with Spain, having been driven by stress of weather upon the western coast, entered Galway Bay, and found shelter in the river through which Lough Corrib flows into the sea. Gratified by the safety afforded to him, as well as pleased with the appearance of the country, the ship-master determined to remove thither and establish a commercial intercourse with the continent. His design succeeded; the commodiousness of the port attracted the notice of mercantile speculators; a handsome town was built after the Spanish model (the streets crossing each other at right angles) and a brisk commerce was opened with Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. For many succeeding years the family of Fitz-Stephen occasionally filled the highest and most important stations; and when a Parliament was summoned, one of them sat as a member of the lower house. Their fame as merchants and mariners continued to be widely diffused; but more so on account of the character they bore for stern and rigid integrity.

(To be continued.)

THE LIBRETTO OF DON CARLOS,

THE NEW OPERA PERFORMING AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
(With poetical translations, written exclusively for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Previous to the appearance of the new opera of "Don Carlos," which has raised up Costa, and knocked up Mario and Lablache, "we fell upon" the Italian Libretto, and have taken the opportunity of careful perusal, to award it a literary notice apart from the musical criticism, which appears in another column. It is amusing enough to read these "libretti" before they pass from the hands of the poet, and assume the garb of song. You are in the blacksmith's shop, and you see the naked iron before it is forged into the shoe. You have the mould without the metal—the die without the coin—but you cannot get the mint-sterling, until all the accessories are brought round to fill up the measure of the original charm. You read a libretto, and you sink your poor poet into a nonentity. He has fair thoughts, pretty sentiments, and a sweet or horrible romance, but you cannot appreciate him properly till he is fairly drowned—not

Like maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt,

but in sweets full as delicious and intoxicating; in bright scenery, brilliant costume, "heavenly music, and the delirium of angel voices." You take him to the Opera, you know that he is of no use in your study, and you not only put flesh upon the skeleton, but array him in a goodly suit of fashionable attire. Or, if you like, he is the foundation of a house, and nothing more; Costa builds up the tenement—Lumley puts on the roof—Grieves paints papers and decorates, while Lablache, Grisi, Bellini, Mario, Fornasari, and Giubilei come in as the furniture. You have other enchantments around you, and in the meanwhile your poet is out of sight. But for all this there is no reason why a libretto should not be as good as any other of the elements which compose an Opera. In dramatic outline, in fertile incident, in strength of purpose and poetic feature, it should be the very spring of all the fountain; and genius and originality ought to shine like stars from the heaven that surrounds them. The story should make itself felt; not in the way of excuse or as filling an hiatus; not as who should say—

Story, Lord bless you I have none to tell,

but by its intrinsic interest, by the emotion it is capable to excite. With our English operas this is rarely the case; you seldom get a glimpse of poetry in an English libretto, and the *nouvelette* is generally worked out by the scene-painter, the blue fire, and the trap-door. All the *spirituel* of the affair lies with the composer and singers.

The Italian libretti are better; there is some natural fluency about their language, and a gentle current of flowing undulating poetry that reminds one of improvisation, so facile is it, and so free. The poets too usually select lofty themes, or such as are wild in their romance, or touching and tender in their simplicity. The disadvantage in England is that they are generally abominably translated for those who do not know Italian; but if you see them upon the stage, there is something to be gathered from them after all.

The story of M. Costa's new opera is before us, in the form of a "Lyric Tragedy," from the pen of Signor Leopoldo Tarantini. The subject is one of those absorbing crises of history which have lived in mystery and died in blood. It involves the destinies of Philip II. and Don Carlos of Spain, and Isabella of Valois—the creature of saddened purity, though implied crime—who, having warmly loved and been betrothed to the son, was forced by the exigencies of state policy to wed the father, and reaped the bitterness of her frightful destiny in the tragic harvest of sorrow, which the Muses in the libretto before us have sent forth their ambassador to glean. The poet has in some measure departed from history, and from still more familiar romance—for it will be remembered that both Alfieri and Schiller have woven it into the fair embroidery of their fame: the one painting in Philip and Carlos the bigot and the enthusiast, with all the glow and fervour of deep and dark Italian portraiture; and the other, diverging into the path of friendship, and quitting passion and love, to shadow forth the devoted affection and fidelity of the afflicted Princess's friend. In the version before us that friendship is a feature, but not a prominent one; and the interest of the tragedy is centred in the King, his unhappy son, and still more unhappy wife. The father is haughty, distrustful, and tyrannical—the son wretched, passionate, and enthusiastic—the wife miserable utterly, in her unnatural position; loving the son enduringly, but dreading the husband with a wild and wondering awe.

The framework of the plot may be easily imagined from these "bearing-places;" but there are two or three of the situations which we have made the experiment of rendering from Italian poetry into lyrical English. One of the best points of the opera is the pretty introduction of the beautiful Isabella, with the Chorus of Court Ladies sounding her praises as she emerges from the Shrubbery and Royal Gardens up the Palace Steps.

Coro.

Sì vaga si bella
Sul flor dell' età
Non v' è d' Isabella
Più cara belta
Del serto che brilla
Raggiante sul crin
Più puro s'avilla
Quel guardo azzurro
Quel guardo che splende
Di divo candor
Quel guardo la rende
Regina de' cor.
D' Iberia le meste
Querele ascolta,
E un angel celeste
Iddio le donò.

Chorus.

In her beauty gliding there,
Bloomful and surpassing fair,
Who can wear her charms so well
As the lovely Isabel!
Not the circlet that doth shine
Brilliant on her brow divine,
Hath a sparkle half as bright
As her eyes, when shedding light!
In those tender eyes we see
Stars of Heav'nly purity .

That with love proclaim her still
Queen of every heart and will!
Spain was desolate, and prayed—
So, when her complaint was made,
Heaven, indulgent list'ning, gave
This sweet soul, to soothe and save.

Soon the chorus subsides, and the fair courtiers are in the presence of her whose praises have hardly died upon their lips. One *Duchess de Montecar* welcomes her, and the scene which ensues reminds us of Mary's farewell to France, though taking in the sequel a sadder aspect. The *Duchess and Queen* converse:

Duch. Quel t' assidi
Regina; il primo spiro
Della tepida brezza
Che va destando i rugiadosi fiori
Dolce è godere sui matutini albori.

Reg. Ah sì—caro è al mio core
Questo loco, quest' ora—
Qui quanto intorno io miro
Mi rychiama di Francia all' aure amiche,
Parmi fruirle ancora—

Duch. Ognor Francia rimembri?

Reg. Ognora, ognora
Quando, o bel suol di Francia,
Ritorni al mio pensiere,
Per te neil che furono
Par che rinascia il cor.

Per te rivivo all' estasi
Del mio primier amor.

Parmi sull' ale ai zeffiri
Volar di sfere in sfere,
Del caro ben l' immagine
Lieve mi segue a vol.
Ah! scordo allor gli spasimi
Di questo basso suol.

Coro.
Misera! oh qual nell' anima
Rinchiuide acerbo duol.

Reg. Riaccondosi dal suo abbandono.

Delirai! delirio orrendo!
Tutto, ah tutto è colpa in me.
E un arcano il mio dolore
Che morir con me dovrà
E un martir che in ozi core
Destra orrore e non pieth.

Quel che avanza a ognun che geme:
Il conforto della speme—
Fin la speme è in me delitto
Fin delitto è il sovenir.

Duch. Sit here. Such breath as zephyr b reathes,
And round the dewy flower wreathes
The morning's sweet and scented gale
Is fair and fragrant to inhale.

Queen. Ah, yes, thin calm and balmy spot,
Recalls me pleasures unforgot,
And bids my bounding fancy dance,
Back to the homes of joyous France.

Duch. Still France rememb'rest thou?

Queen. Oh, yes!
Its cherish'd charms my memory bless,
And as in days long gone I seem
To live again in every dream
That floats around my heart, to prove
The bliss of all my early love!

I seem as though on zephyr wing,
I flew about, a fairy thing,
And fondly caught, when glancing back,
Love's image lingering on my track!
Ah! all forgotten then my grief,
In joy so beautiful and brief!

Chorus.
Ah, wretched soul, in sadness drown'd,
How black on it hath sorrowrown'd.

Queen (recovering her abandon).
I was delirious! fatal madness stole
Upon my spirit, and absorbed my soul.
All, all is guilt with me; no mortal eye
May scan the mystery that with me must die;
A grief that, once proclaimed, would only start
All hearts to horror—none to pity's part.
Even hope, that still is sorrow's gentlest bride,
'Mid all my torture is to me denied;
For Hope is crime to me, and Memory's pain
Cannot come guiltless to my aching brain.

There is something exquisitely touching in the affliction which is by present circumstances forbidden even to remember its former love. It furnishes a key and clue to the whole tragedy, which has indeed a fatal termination, and plunges its hapless heroine among the flames of the Inquisition.

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Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution, by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin foil,) embossed with the words “Bett's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars, to which attention is especially directed.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOURS!!!—THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH hereby cautions the Public against the numberless Pills sold under fictitious names and titles, which have sprung into existence since Mr. MORISON'S Work appeared. The parties who put forth such Pills (sailing under false colours), take the name of some eminent person not in existence, and then most fraudulently make extracts of Mr. Morison's Work, which they put into their pills, in order to obtain a sale for their pills. It is, therefore, against such a nefarious practice that Messrs. MORISON deem it their duty and interest to warn the Public, being determined that the Hygeian Theory of Medicine, as introduced by JAMES MORISON, the Hygeiat, shall not be made a vehicle to such fraud and imposture.

British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, July, 1844.

N.B. We would advise the Public, should they feel inclined to patronise such Pills, to be cautious in making inquiries as to who the Proprietors of such medicines really are. The practice of adopting the Hygeian theory with an inefficient or improper medicine, of course tends to bring that theory into disrepute.

INVALIDS and CHILDREN.—**INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS** on every plan studious of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, NEW and SECOND-HAND, to be DISPOSED OF, the Lease Expiring, ON SALE, or may be Hired, at greatly reduced prices. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure, that children may be entrusted to the most careless hands with impunity. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages, at very reduced prices. INGRAM'S Manufactury, 29, City road, Finsbury-square.

A BRONZED SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering a great assortment of Bronzed Fenders of elegant designs, at prices, if not with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house; ornamental Iron ditto, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; superior 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; Chamber Fire-iron, 1s. 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock of Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea-trays, &c., contains every variety at very reduced prices. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent post free.—Established 1818.

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JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchmaking, sent free for 2d. stamp.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents, and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Design's Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer trousers, 10s. 6d., or three pair for 30s.; splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 6s.s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 6s. and 8s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 1s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George-street, Adelphi.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea.—By Special Appointment to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert—Gentlemen can be supplied with any quantity of Pheasant Poults for stocking preserves, by giving their orders early. Gold, Silver, White, and Pied Pheasants. Useful and Ornamental Poultry. A large collection of English and Foreign Water Fowl. Large Norway Horned Owls.—And at No. 8, Half-moon Passage, Gracechurch-street.

DENTAL SURGERY.—32, Haymarket, St. James's.—Messrs. MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover, may be consulted daily, as usual, 32, Haymarket. Their TERRELL ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs or wires, fastening the adjoining teeth, and guaranteed to retain their colour during the life of the patient. Teeth filled with gold, however large the cavity; loose teeth fastened without ligatures; children's teeth regulated, and every operation relating to dental surgery.

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (Established 20 Years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the shirts he supplies for 6s. ed. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Long Cloth, with fine Linen fronts, collar, and wrists; the very best work and latest fashion, and no equal to what are usually charged 8s. 6d. Also all Linen, 10s. 6d., usual price, 12s. 6d. A sample Shirt of either sent to any part of the Kingdom free, upon receipt of a Post office Order for the amount, with 1s. added, as part payment of carriage. The dimensions required are the tight measure of the neck, chest, and wrist.

STOCK of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES of NOVELS and ROMANCES in good condition, warranted to be DISPOSED OF for Twenty-five Pounds, including many of the best works of the most popular authors, and several of the most recent, as Whitefriars, Coningsby, Windsor Castle, Martin Chuzzlewit, Our Mess, &c. The books and a list may be seen at J. Garrison's Magazine Warehouse, No. 9, Temple-street, bottom of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. Also One Hundred and Fifty Volumes of modern Voyages, Travels, Memoirs, &c., for only Ten Pounds.

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BLACK-BORDERED ENVELOPES 1s. per Hundred; black bordered paper, 5 quires for 2s.; the best satin envelopes, 1s. per hundred, all sizes; superfine satin note paper, 8vo. size, 6s. 3d. per sheet; good Bath note, 6s. per sheet; ditto, thinner, 4s. per sheet; letter-papers, from 6s. per sheet; French gum wafers, 2d. per box; good wax, ten sticks, 1s.; leather blotting-books, 1s. each; bibles, rosin, gilt edges, 1s. 6d. each (Oxford edition); prayer-books, from 1s. to 4s. 6d.; testaments, 10d. each; bibles, prayers, and church services, several hundred varieties of velvet, and morocco bindings.—BROOKS, BAILEYS, Stationers, Booksellers, and Publishers, 87, New Bond-street, corner of Oxford-street.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of incalculable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolor and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamp, thus—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

* * * * * All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits ! ! !

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the “GENUINE” Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of “Macassar Oil.” The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,023 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—* * * * * All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS ! ! !

SELF MEASUREMENT.—Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.

From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving 3 inches will ensure a correct fit.

TRousERS.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

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Tweed Taglions from 0 8 6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings 0 16 0

Cashmere, fine Saxon, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion, from 1 5 0

Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for 1 0 0

Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns, from 0 9 6

Summer trousers, in great variety of materials from 0 9 6

Single milled Victoria,



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "OTELLO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SCENE FROM OTELLO.

The Doge (*Elmira*) denouncing his daughter (*Desdemona*) is perhaps, as treated by Lablache and Grisi, the most splendid lyrical tragic passage upon the Opera or indeed any other stage. The prostration of Grisi before the lightning blast of Lablache's malediction is truly awful. We thought we almost heard the dreadful lines from "Troilus and Cressida" issue from the angry father's lips:

Now Hell's bluest plague
Receive her quick, with all her crimes upon her:
Let her sink spotted down: let the dark Host
Make room, and point, and kiss her as she goes:
Let the most branded Ghosts of all her sex
Rejoice and cry, *Here comes a blacker Fiend!*

The terrible fierceness of Lablache is in those lines. Mario as the Moor serves but as an accessory to the picture: he cannot stand out in any great prominence against the other mighty portraits. Garcia was the only *Otello* who could have withstood Lablache's *Elmira*: but still Mario is very charming in the part and sings its music beautifully.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

A drama founded upon Boz's "Martin Chuzzlewit" was produced at this house on Monday last, and was completely successful. To describe the intricate and ever-changing plot of the novelist would be needless, and that of the dramatist (Mr. E. Stirling) is pretty nearly the same thing. Suffice it to say, that the principal features in the narrative are made to stand out very prominently in its stage adaptation. *Pecksniff* and *Tom Pinch* are admirably personated by Messrs. F. Mathews and Meadows. *Mary Graham* is rendered still more interesting by Miss Fortescue's representation of her, and *Master Bailey*, the *Boots* at Mrs. *Todgers'* boarding-house, is irresistibly impudent and droll as performed by Mrs. Keeley. Keeley, himself, was immense in the part of *Old Mother Gamp*, the monthly nurse.



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

Dick Swiveller, who has crept here quite by stealth,
"Passes the rosy" ere he drinks your health,
Surrounded by those friends we know so well,
Watch'd over by the shade of Little Nell.
Next laughing at Joe Willett in our train
Dear Dolly Varden flirts, and laughs again
And hopes your pleasure will not be alloyed
Because she knows that Miggs will be annoyed.

And lastly, whilst around both cot and hall
The echoes of the Christmas Carol fall,
Bob Cratchit on raised wages, spruce and trim,
Leads forward, with his crutch, poor Tiny Tim.
The others are to come. In anxious state
Behind the scenes your fiat they await.
Be satisfied, for yours and their behoof,
They'll do the best they can; now to the proof.

The piece was announced for repetition till further notice by Mr. Keeley.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The eighth and last concert for the season took place on Monday night last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and proved to be one of the most interesting of the series. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Sinfonia Eroica	Beethoven.
Song, MS. "Ach Herr," Herr Staudigl	Nicolai.
Trio, two violoncellos and double bass, Messrs. Lindley, Lucas, and Howell	Corelli.
Scene from "As You Like It," Miss A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl, with Chorus	H. Smart.

PART II.

The First Walpurgis-Night, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl (first time of performance in this country)	Mendelssohn.
Concerto Violin, M. Sington	Sington.

Beethoven.

Weber.

This concert, conducted by Mendelssohn, and led by T. Cooke (who, by the way, conducted to more than half the effect by his precise and steady leadership), went off beautifully. It will be seen by the programme that the directors are now acting more liberally than in former years; witness the production of Smart's "Scena" (a beautiful composition), and the names of English vocalists in the scheme. This is as it should be—a glorious change has taken place; we have begun to "dare to have sense ourselves," and the happiest results have been the consequence.

The "Sinfonia Eroica" was exquisitely performed. Staudigl sang a version of one of David's Psalms most admirably: he was in better voice than he has been for some time back. Corelli's "Trio" is beginning to be a little tiresome. H. Smart's composition, which gained the prize offered by Mr. Macready two years ago for the best finale to "As You Like It," is full of chaste and beautiful writing.

The second part opened with a composition by Mendelssohn, so full of poetry of the highest order that we cannot find words to adequately describe it. Wildness, Strength, and Beauty seem to have been the composer's adopted Graces, while, on the other hand, he must have multiplied the muses by their own number, for he seems ninety-nine times greater in this work than in any he has produced before. He has gone hand-in-hand with his poet Goethe, and done him ample justice. The choruses are of a most impressive character: that of the Druid Guards "Disperse, disperse, ye gallant men," was enthusiastically encored, and the reception of another, between the said guards and the people feigning to be witches, cannot be described. We never witnessed more delight on the part of an auditory. Staudigl as a kind of *Oroveso* was magnificent, and the whole terminated with a chorus of Druids worthy of the loftiest inspiration of Handel. Though the season be near its close, we mean the musical season in general, we hope to hear this stupendous work again. M. Sington played a very clever concerto on the violin, his own composition, in a neat and finished style. Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," like the generality of his works, must be heard often before it can be duly appreciated; still many pieces excited considerable applause. Weber's overture, with which the concert terminated, was heard to the very echo of the last chord, when vehement cheering for Mendelssohn proved how highly his services are estimated by the subscribers to these now truly classic concerts.



MDLLE. FANNY ELSSLER DANCING "THE SARAGOSA."

IMPROMPTU TO MADLLE. FANNY ELSSLER, ON HER DANCING THE SARAGOSA.

With such a form of beauty and such face,
Twere easy to mistake thee for a Grace,
But that one only of the Sisters Three
Could not reveal thy various symmetry
The air is musical where'er thy feet
In many turnings cause vibrations sweet—
Their echoes, than the sounds to which they move
More exquisite—more soul-inspiring prove,
And make us think that ev'n the Muses Nine
To make Thee One their sister charms combine!